PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY OF THE
JUL 2 1935
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

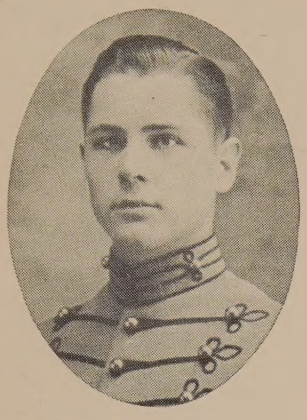
The SOUTHERN Magazine

Virginia Number

June 1935

Vol. III 25c Copy No. 3

MASSANUTTEN ACADEMY



A Cadet from Massanutten Academy in the Valley of Virginia, where Jackson made history

The purpose of the Academy is to establish a strong foundation for scholastic training and to teach the students the principles of Christian character. Dr. Howard J. Benchoff, the Headmaster of Massanutten Academy, is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College and Columbia University, from the latter of which he received the Master's Degree. In recognition of his splendid success in the training of boys and his careful administration of the business affairs of the Academy, his Alma Mater honored him with the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. While Massanutten has its own well-selected method for the teaching and training of boys, Dr. Benchoff is quite familiar with the methods used in the leading schools and colleges throughout the country. Every effort is made to train boys to be men of the highest type. Massanutten Academy is a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, and is fully accredited.

Write for Catalogue

MASSANUTTEN ACADEMY, Box 61, Woodstock, Va.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON
The Ideal Soldier and the Christian Gentleman

The Stage Coach Tea Room

Mrs. Lula K. Rife, Hostess
207 S. Main St.

Under the Same Management

HEDGE LAWN TOURIST HOME
LODGING AND BATH FOR TOURISTS

Harrisonburg, Virginia

AN OLD FASHIONED SOUTHERN HOME

STEWART INN

20 S. Stewart St.

ROOMS—BATH—GARAGE

$1.00 and up

Mrs. F. L. Buckley, Prop.

Under same management

HOTEL JACK COFFEE SHOP
12 E. Piccadilly St.
Winchester, Virginia

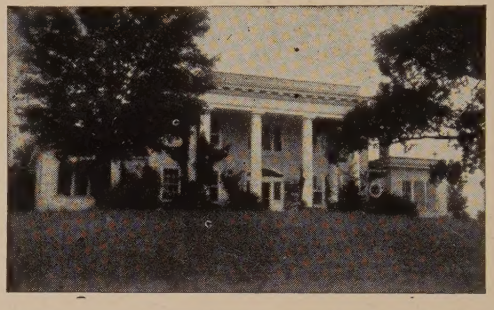
DRINK

Coca-Cola

IN BOTTLES

Coca-Cola Bottling Works

GALAX, VIRGINIA



Summer Resort "Homewood"

Those seeking rest and health and opportunities for outdoor work under favorable conditions will find

Near Wytheville, Virginia, an ideal resort, in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery.

Many other attractions offered are horseback riding, motoring—hiking—dancing—golf—tennis—fishing—swimming.

Large, well furnished rooms, excellent meals at low rates. Special Dormitory and "Party" offers.

Address
ELIZABETH WALLER WILKINS
M. DALLAS WILKINS
Wytheville, Virginia

ROSEMONT RUGS AND CANOPIES

Hand Hooked Rugs and Coverlets

In historic and Early American designs

Write for free booklet giving histories of the old designs

LAURA J. COPENHAVER
"Rosemont" Marion, Va.

The DUTCH INN
of THE OLD SOUTH

Meals prepared by the best cooks of Dixie
Rooms cozy and neat and comfortable

WHERE FRIEND MEETS FRIEND

SOUTHERN OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

MRS. R. L. OWEN, Owner
Lexington, Va.

The George Wythe Hotel
AN ALL SOUTHERN HOSTELRY

Ralph H. Bevier

FIRE-PROOF—MODERN

WYTHEVILLE, VIRGINIA

Owned and operated by the son of a Confederate Veteran

HOTEL MARION
MODERN

Where friend meets friend

E. K. COYNER, Prop.
Marion, Virginia

J. A. Joel & Co.
Silk and Bunting Flags and Banners

U. S. Confederate, and State Flags
Special Flags and Banners Made to Order at Short Notice
147 Fulton Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lane's Restaurant, Inc.
505 State St.
AT BRISTOL, VIRGINIA

BRISTOL'S LEADING RESTAURANT

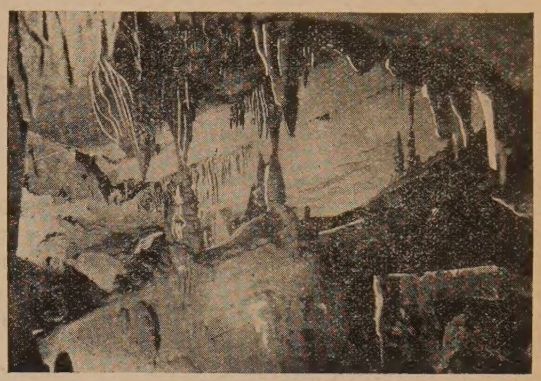
ALL AMERICAN—ALL SOUTHERN

ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
Located halfway between the Tombs of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson

MODERN—FIREPROOF

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA
N. O'NEAL MOSES, Manager

DON'T FAIL TO SEE



TWO AMAZING WONDERS OF THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

SKYLINE DRIVE
High Above the Clouds

AND

ENDLESS CAVERNS
Far Beneath the Earth

Only a Few Hours From Washington Over Perfect Roads

ENDLESS CAVERNS, Inc
New Market, Va.

$140,000,000
OF

Business in Force

AGENTS WANTED

Shenandoah Life Ins. Co.
E. LEE TRINKLE, President

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Telephone 1199 — 25 West Piccadilly St.

Southern Inn
(Opposite Post Office)

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

Real Southern Cooking

Running Water In all Rooms
Dining Room—Table D'Hote—Or A La Carte

Official AAA Inn

Augusta Military Academy

Country location in famous Shenandoah Valley. Accredited. 400 acres. Faculty of college men. Fire-proof barracks and modern equipment. Beautiful gymnasium containing three basketball floors, drill hall, indoor target range, lockers. Indoor swimming pool, heated during winter, is open entire season. Small classes and supervised study hall. Graduates succeeding in forty-two leading colleges and universities. Cadet band of 30 pieces. Ample military equipment supplied by War Department. Every boy encouraged to become a member of athletic organization. 36 riding and cavalry horses. Enrollment limited. Continuous ownership. Reasonable rates. 70th session.

For catalog address

COL. T. J. ROLLER or MAJ. C. S. ROLLER, Jr.
Principals

Fort Defiance, Virginia

For information concerning the Piedmont Section of Virginia Write to the

Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce

Lynchburg, Va.

Stuart Hall

Staunton, Virginia

"Rich in traditions of the past, alive to the needs of the present".

An Episcopal school, Stuart Hall, named for Mrs. J E. B. Stuart, for nineteen years its principal, patronized by Robert E. Lee, who was also a trustee, offers the best in academic training in an environment fostering the high ideals of southern culture to young women of today.

Fine modern equipment, delightful home life. College preparation and general courses. Advanced Course and secretarial training for High School graduates. Music, Art, Dramatics, all Sports.

Won't you write for a catalogue?

Ophelia S. T. Carr, Principal

NATURAL BRIDGE OF VIRGINIA

One of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World

HOTEL AND COTTAGES

Natural Bridge, Virginia

MACHIR HOTEL

Strasburg, Virginia

IT'S FRIENDLY—IT'S HOMELIKE

STOP WITH US—JUST AS YOU ARE

AMERICAN PLAN—$2.50 PER DAY

Rooms $1.00—Breakfast, Dinner, Supper—50c each

General Shelby Hotel

Bristol Va.-Tenn

THOROUGHLY MODERN FIREPROOF

150 Rooms with Private Baths

Radios, Circulating Ice Water, Telephones Each Room

Management
Wade Hampton Lowry, Lessee

CUMBERLAND HOTEL, Middlesboro, Ky.

GENERAL SHELBY HOTEL, Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

HOTEL HENDERSON, Aikin, S. C.

Governor's Message

To the Southern Magazine:

It is indeed gratifying to learn that the June number of your attractive magazine will be dedicated to the Old Dominion and as Governor of Virginia I desire not alone to express a deep appreciation of the compliment conferred upon the state, but likewise to commend most highly the enterprise and general artistry of your publication.

I feel assured that under able editorship, the number dealing with Virginia will be singularly attractive. We are all proud of Virginia. We love to feel that we have a right to be proud of her. We are proud of her history, of her sacrifices, of her standing among the states.

And if there is one thing we feel prouder of than any other in connection with Virginia, it is the womanhood of Virginia. It is therefore with much pleasure that I offer my sincerest compliments to the ladies in charge of the magazine, and wish them every measure of success.

GEO. C. PERRY
Governor

* * * *

THE FIRST WORD

The responsibility for the material used in this issue must be credited to the efficiency of the Virginia Division President of the Daughters of Confederacy, Mrs. Severn Nottingham of Orange, Virginia, who has, with her very excellent committee, secured the valuable articles presented in this issue with few exceptions. The Southern Magazine extends to each contributor their sincere thanks for such splendid cooperation.

The Arkansas edition which will appear in July has been in charge of our President-General, Mrs. William Massey of Hot Springs, Arkansas who has contributed several valuable articles to the pages; and the Division President, Mrs. C. S. Lowthrop of Hope, Arkansas, who with her committee, have secured much splendid historical matter for their issue.

* * * *

WE INVITE your attention to our advertisers in this issue. We are glad to announce that we are advertising only guaranteed business and will continue to carry out this policy. We are proud of our new friends. Any business depends upon good will and the success of our venture in this line depends upon the type of advertising carried in these pages and your response to the friendship extended.

The SOUTHERN MAGAZINE

Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Wytheville, Virginia
F. EUGENE HAGY, MANAGER

Address all mail and make all checks payable to "The Southern Magazine" Wytheville, Va.

MISS CLAUDIA M. HAGY EDITOR
Wytheville, Virginia

U. D. C. STAFF
MRS. WILLIAM E. MASSEY, PRESIDENT-GENERAL

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
MRS. JOHN HUSKE ANDERSON — MISS ANNE V. MANN
MRS. JOHN L. WOODBURY — MISS DECCA LAMAR WEST

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
HISTORICAL—MRS. WALTER D. LAMAR, Historian General, Macon, Ga.
EDUCATIONAL—MRS. JOHN C. ABERNATHY, Chicago, Ill.
CHILDREN OF THE CONFEDERACY—MRS. FRANK DENNIS, Eatonton, Ga.
JEFFERSON DAVIS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION—MRS. JOHN F. WEINMANN, Little Rock, Ark
JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY—MRS. JOHN L. WOODBURY, Louisville, Ky.
LEE-STRATFORD MEMORIAL—MRS. FRANK P. CANBY, Smithburg, Md.
SIDNEY LANIER FOR HALL OF FAME—MRS. WALTER D. LAMAR, Macon, Ga.
POETRY PAGE—MRS. GRACE DUPREE RIDINGS, Sherman, Texas

Vol. II — JUNE 1935 — NO. 3

Entered as second class mail matter May 2, 1934, at the post office. Wytheville, Virginia, under the Act of March 3, 1879

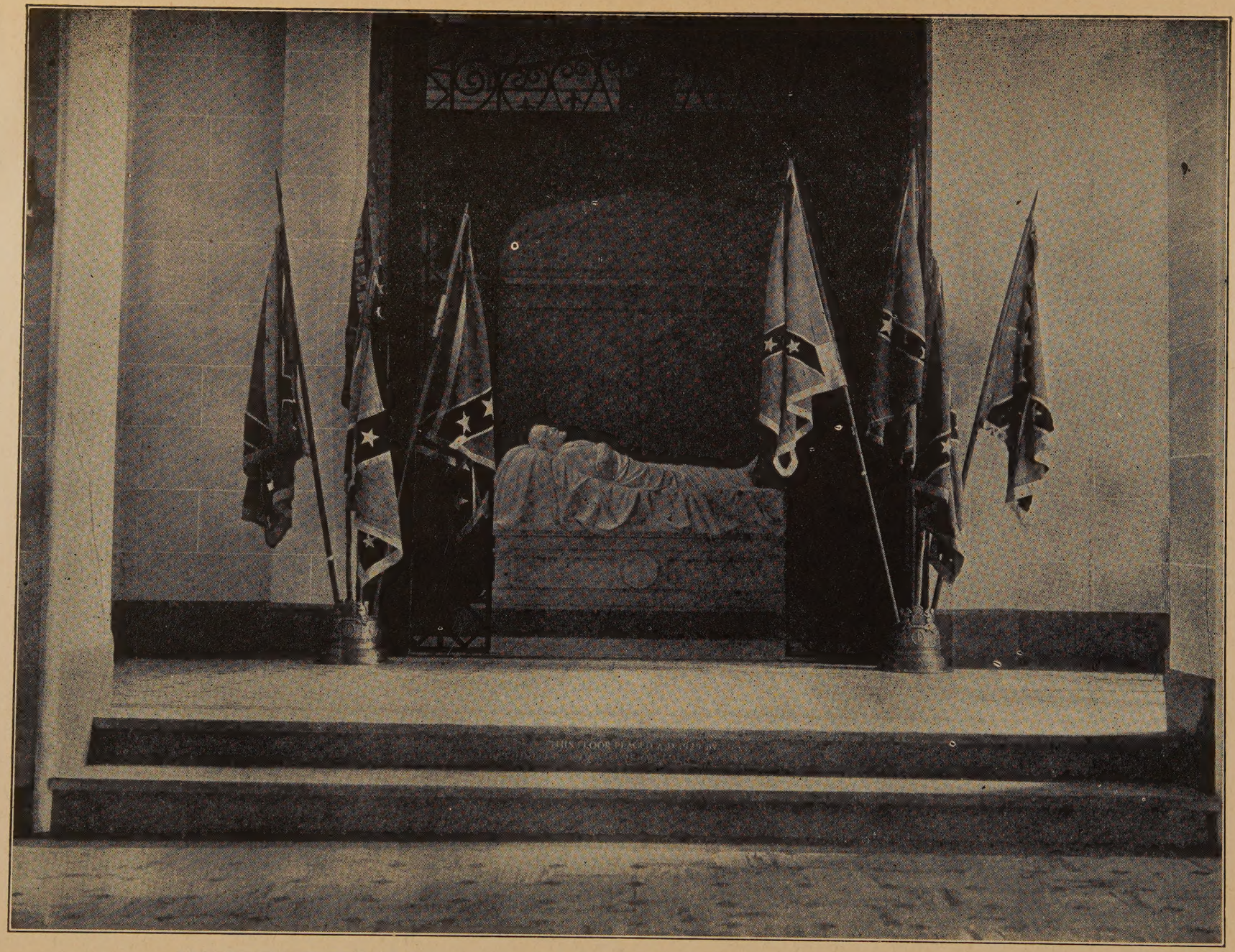
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLES

Frontispiece—Recumbent Statue of Robert E. Lee 4
Statue of Lee—Nancy Byrd Turner 5
Governor's Message 3
Virginia's Ruin and Recovery—Douglas Southall Freeman 6
Virginia Capitals—Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee Palmer 7
The Confederate Ironclad, "Virginia"—Charles Lee Lewis 12
Three Plumed Knights—Mrs. Bessie F. Cary 14
The Confederate Museum—Salley Archer Anderson 17
Virginia Battle Parks—H. J. Eckenrode 19
Virginia Women During The War—Mary H. Flournoy 20
Lee Chapel, Shrine of the South—Anne V. Mann 21
Virginia's Gift to the Nation—Mrs. Berkley G. Calfee 23
Appomattox as Viewed by Mrs. Lee—Matthew Page Andrews 25
Stratford and Its Gardens—Mrs. Fairfax Harrison 27
Lyon G. Tyler—Mrs. Severn Nottingham 28
Forty Years With the Virginia Division—Mrs. Cabel Smith 29
U. D. C. Motto—Josephine McPherson 35
Mary D. Carter, A Personality—John E. Hobeika 36
Poets and Poetry—Grace Dupree Ridings 38

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

The Scrapbook—Mrs. John Woodbury 39
Message of The President General—Mrs. William Massey 40
With the Divisions 42



RECUMBENT STATUE OF GEN. ROBT. E. LEE, WASH NGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY

The Statue of Lee

This is Lee, sleeping—bow the head—
Here, in this shadowy, sheltered place,
Looking upon that life-like face,
The heart will cry: "He is not dead"!
Whatever lonely years have said,
They spoke with cruel lying breath,
Not cold, not far, the dear dead are
Surely, if this be death!

Just so he lay a thousand nights,
When tarried weary, toil and march,
And under heaven's brooding arch
Flickered the camp's fires leaping lights;
When days dread fill of sounds and sights
Had dimmed to dreams, and he who kept
In his deep breast a people's thrust,
Faced the far skies and slept.

Almost we think he would be stirred
Now, if there thrilled the trumpet's cry,
Or bugle-sound or reveille
Broke silence with a silver word;
Almost we fancy could be heard
The old commanding voice's ring.
And music beat of martial feet,
Answering, following.

But even on our mortal ears
Fall faintly now the battle cries;
He hears no echo in the skies,
Or only an angel hears,
For all the days of all the years,
His spirit past the din of wars,
Has compassed peace we know not of,
Somewhere beyond the stars.

He has gone forward to the host
Who fell beneath the starry swing
Of the Fair Banner's shadowing.
Counting their eager lives well lost-
The comrade soldier souls that crossed
The river first, their battle won;
From strife, distress and bitterness,
Safe gathered to his own.

The fiery cause he loved and led,
The hope that drew him up and on—
That old brave way the great have gone
Since the first warrior smiled and bled—
The dream that played reality,
Faltered and faded on a day;
And yonder God has told him why
Forever and for aye.

Nancy Byrd Turner.

Virginia's Ruin and Recovery

By DOUGLAS SOUTHALL FREEMAN

VIRGINIA'S three centuries are only a hurried half-hour in the long day of human history but they have witnessed so many reversals of fortune, so much of triumph and disaster that they are an epitome of man's endless struggle. For almost every turn of political fortune, good or ill, the annals of the Old Dominion afford a parallel. In prosperous times, past experience is monitory; in days of calamity, encouragement is to be read from the story of resurgence. Of all these contrasts none is more animating than that between 1865 and 1935.

The "devastated area" of Virginia in 1865 was relatively far larger than that of France in 1918. Almost the whole of the Peninsula had been swept bare; Southside Virginia from the Blackwater to the Burkeville district had been raided and pillaged; cavalry had spurred their plundering way through most of Southwest Virginia and of the Northern Neck. In the sections where the great battles had been fought, a desert had been created. This included the Shenandoah Valley and virtually all Central Virginia from the fall-line to the Blue Ridge and thence southward to the Appomattox river. In some of this once-prosperous country, there remained no domestic animals, no crops, no agricultural-implements. Many of the farm-buildings had been ruthlessly burned or torn down plank by plank, to feed the fires of the invaders. The entire ara was a mournful cemetery of civilization.

Even in those counties that had been spared the march of armies, agriculture was prostrate in the spring of 1865. The wheat was flourishing but the ground had not been ploughed for corn. The Negroes had been set free just when they would have been busy in the fields, and most of them had been unwilling to interrupt their leisured new liberty to work for themselves or for anyone else.

Had the Negroes been disposed to labor that historic spring, they could not have been paid except in kind. For when the fall of Richmond was followed within a week by the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, the paper money of the South became worthless. No seller would take it in any amount for any commodity. Virginia, for a brief time, was in the unprecedented plight of having no money and no monetary system. Most investments had similarly become valueless for it had been the part of patriotism to put all individual resources in Confederate bonds or in the securities of the states. The loss was past reckoning. The merchant had no credit, the customer no money. Real estate might some day be worth its taxes again and where there was machinery it might run once more before it rusted. Nearly all other property in Virginia had been wiped out.

Communication had collapsed. Maintenance of railroads had not been adequate at any period of the war. Worn rails had not been replaced, because the South had no rolling-mill capable of producing them. Progressively, from 1863, the movement of even the most essential military supplies had been slower. By the winter of 1864-65, the condition of railway equipment and road bed was such that, in all probability, the Army of Northern Virginia could not have been provisioned through another summer campaign even had Richmond and Petersburg been able to withstand a continuance of the siege. In the final operations, so many bridges were burned and so much equipment destroyed that scarcely a wheel could turn. The mails ceased of course, when the railroads could no longer be operated.

Beyond all these immediate difficulties and perplexities in 1865 was the dark political horizon. The freedmen themselves behaved, in most instances, with decency and restraint, but they received every incitement to radicalism that carpetbaggers and designing scallywags could fashion. "Communism" was then an unknown term and so was the "dictatorship of the proletariat" but the substance of both was proclaimed by those who sought to disfranchise the whites and to vest all power in the liberated slaves and their new political masters.

Such are the broad outlines of the Virginia tragedy of seventy years ago—devastation, prostrate agriculture, idle freedmen, currency destroyed, investments erased, railroads ruined, government in chaos, domination by the most ignorant element of the population threatened. A darker prospect an impoverished nation never faced.

How was it, then, that within five years self-government was restored, that economic self-sufficiency came within a decade, and that Virginia by 1885 was definitely on the road that led to recovery and then to a greater wealth than she had ever known?

It will be worth the time of any historian to seek the full answer to that question as it is written in the planning, the striving and the success of typical Virginians of the era. Until such a research is made, we can only perceive that there were several major influences which brought Virginia from ruin to renewal of strength and that the first of these undoubtedly was the absence of anything akin to psychological defeatism. The Army of Northern Virginia had surrendered, yes; secession had been thwarted; the Confederate States government had been destroyed; Union garrisons were stationed in every town. But surrender had followed a multitude of victories, and the inevitable triumph of the powerful North had been delayed until the odds against the South had become greater than any soldiers could be expected to combat. Morale had not

Continued on page 50

Virginia's Capitals---Jamestown Williamsburg, Richmond

By MRS. FITZHUGH LEE PALMER

JAMESTOWN, "Cradle of the Republic" was the capital of Virginia from 1607 until 1699. Sacred ground! Here more than three centuries ago, despite famine, sickness and massacre, the foundations of the republic were laid, and American history began.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth the English made several efforts to establish a colony in America but all attempts failed. Finally early in the reign of James the First, the London Company sent over three ships, the Sarah Constant, the Goodspeed and the Discovery, having on board one hundred and twenty soule. Sixteen of these perished on the way over. It was on April 26th, 1607, that the settlers sailed through the Virginia Capes into Chesapeake Bay and on May 13th, 1607, the three tiny ships came to anchor by the shore of what is now Jamestown Isle. The water was deep enough for them to tie their ships to the trees that grew on the banks of the river which they named for their King. A Virginia spring is full of promise, and all was so fair on this charming morning that the colonists easily forgot the London Company's order "not to settle in a low or moist place" and at once with a sailcloth above to shield them from the hot sun gave thanks to God for their safe arrival.

The background of Jamestown and Colonial Virginia is one hundred per cent English, and Englishmen brought with them to America, their culture and traditions, law, language, and customs. Here at Jamestown, democracy in the new world had its birth in the establishment of trial by jury, courts of justice, popular elections and the first legislative body that ever held session in America. Here too, was located the first English Church, the first blockhouse, the first wind mill, the first silk worm industry and here was planted the first wheat and tobacco by Englishmen in Virginia. Here again was erected the first "State House," the seat of government and the emblem and fortress of the rights of Englishmen. Furthermore at Jamestown was celebrated the first English marriage in Virginia, that of John Laydon and Ann Burras, and here was born in 1609, Virginia Laydon, their daughter the first English child native in Virginia.

The settlers were mostly city men and knew little of pioneering in a new country; dearly they paid for their want of experience. The visitor who walks about Jamestown today can hardly bring himself to realize that this wholesome, serene, and beautiful place witnessed during the early years of the settlement, suffering from Indian warfare, starvation and disease which drove men insane. There is no more tragic story in American history than that of early Jamestown. Every school child knows the Capt. John Smith's heroic efforts to save the colony, of the "Starving Time", of the arrival of Lord Deleware, Virginia's first governor; the romance of Pocahontas and John Rolfe; the "coming of the Maids" who became the wives of the planters and the dreadful massacre of 1622 when four hundred whites lost their lives.

Jamestown was the scene of Bacon's Rebellion, the dramatic contest of 1676, between Sir William Berkley and Nathaniel Bacon, the "Rebel," which was a forerunner of what was to come on English soil. Just one hundred years later another of Virginia's sons led a rebellion against the Mother country and success crowned his efforts. Bacon's Rebellion led to disaster and the destruction of Jamestown by fire. However, it continued to be the seat of government of the colony of Virginia until 1699, when an act was passed for the building of a new capital at "Middle Plantation" at Williamsburg was then called. The change of the seat of government was due in part to the fact that a disastrous fire had destroyed the State House at Jamestown. But another and perhaps the most potent reason was the more healthful location of Williamsburg. For two hundred years there has been no town on Jamestown Island, however several families have continued to live there until the present time.

Jamestown today is the quietest spot in the world. The river laps softly against the sea wall the birds sing in the trees and there is not a sound to break upon the contemplation of a shrine, the most famous perhaps within the limits of the United States. The old Church tower, the foundations of the first "State House" in America and other relics of an heroic past, cannot fail to inspire any American who looks upon them.

In 1633, twenty-five years after the first colonists landed at Jamestown, a palisade was built across the peninsula between the James and the York, as a protection from the Indians; and about this time what is now the City of Williamsburg came into being. It was a rude settlement of log huts. The Duke of Gloucester Street was simply the "old horse path" and life for the inhabitants of the village was primitive indeed. But after it became the capital of the colony, conditions improved rapidly. Substantial houses were built and silver began to shine on mahogany side boards, for as quickly as circumstances permitted, the English settlers of Virginia revived the customs and standards of living of the Mother country.

Williamsburg when it became the seat of government was accustomed to important affairs

for here Bacon had held in 1676, a convention with his followers agreeing with them, that "five hundred Virginians could beat two thousand Red Coats. In 1677 a colonial governor had summoned the Indians to treat about a lasting peace, and in 1693 the College of William and Mary had been founded there.

With the coming of the capital, Williamsburg was laid out anew by Governor Nickolson, whose arrangements of the streets and major buildings have never been changed. He named the main thoroughfare the Duke of Gloucester Street, in honor of the eldest son of Queen Anne. The two parallel streets, one on either side, he named Francis and Nickolson, after himself. A capital, Williamsburg, sprang into immediate importance. It became the social center of Virginia; and it was a gay little capital; so gay, that it was said to resemble the Court of St. James. The great men of the colony came to attend the meetings of the General Assembly, composed of the House of Burgesses and the Council. They brought along their ladies to attend the fetes, the balls and the fire works displays of the royal governors. Many became citizens of the newly incorporated city, for Williamsburg was the first incorporated city in America.

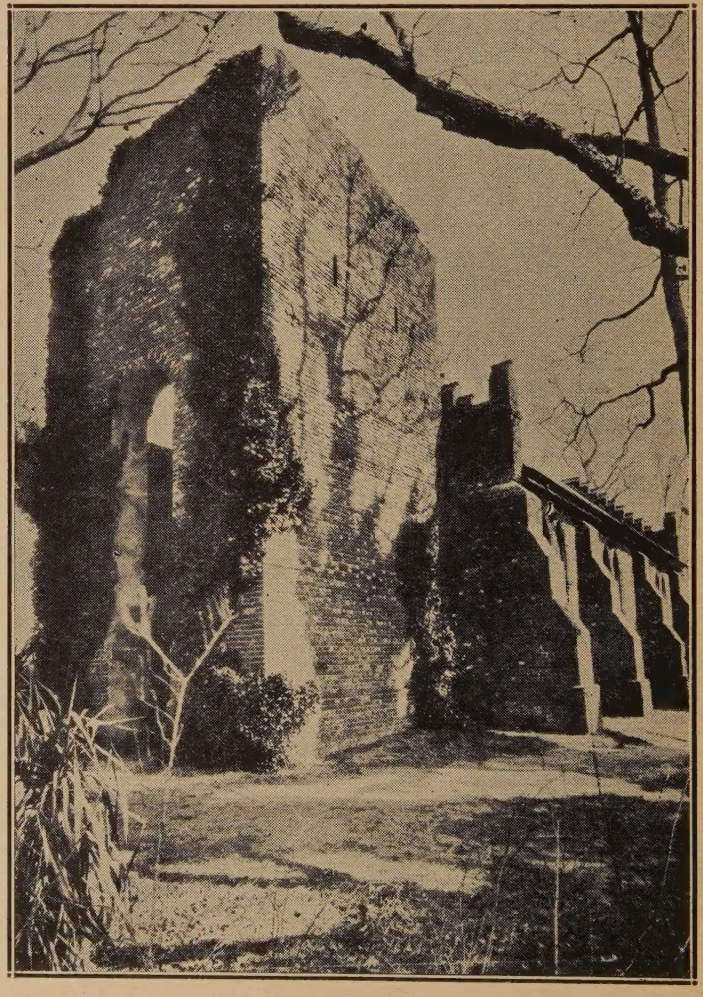
The College of William and Mary, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, built at the head of Duke of Gloucester Street, was the center of higher education in the colonies. A royal institution and well supplied with funds and lands, it sent forty-five pounds annually to the "infant college of Harvard in Massachusetts" and forty-five pounds annually "to help propagate gospel in New England." The roster of the Colonial students of the College contains the names of most of the men destined to play conspicuous parts in the Revolution and in the formation and history of the new national government. Among them may be mentioned Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and John Tyler, Presidents of the United States and John Marshall, John Blair and Bushrod Washington, members of the Supreme Court. George Washington while never a student of this College, began his life work with his surveyor's license secured from the College at the age of seventeen and closed it as the first Chancellor under the State, the last office he ever held.

If a stranger to American institutions should inquire who founded this Republic, who shaped its structure and who breathe into it the spirit that has enable it to become the oldest and the greatest of all republics, a truthful answer would certainly include the names of those just mentioned and also George Mason, Benjamin Harrison, Peyton Randolph, Carter Braxton, Thomas Nelson, George Wythe, and scores of others of the nation's great who called William and Mary, "Alma Mater."

It is the first College in the United States in its antecedents, which go back to the college proposed at Henrico in 1619. Second to Harvard in actual operation. The first American College to receive its charter from the Crown. 1693. Hence it was known as "their Majesties" Royal College of William and Mary. First and only American College to receive a Coat-of-Arms from the College of Heralds. First College to establish an elective system, the first to have a school of law, of modern languages, of history, of political economy. Here the Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded; hence the first to establish an inter-collegiate fraternity.

At the other end of Duke of Gloucester Street was built, 1705, the first capitol building in America, meeting place of the General Assembly. Here the laws of the Old Dominion were drafted. Here it was that the tyranny of George the Third received its first memorable denunciation when in 1765, Patrick Henry afforded his resolution against the Stamp Act. It was in this famous speech that Henry shouted: "Ceasar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell and George the Third" he was interrupted by cries of "Treason, Treason"—"And George the Third"—he continued, "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it." Here in 1773 the first step was taken toward the union of the states; here in 1776, the convention of Virginia passed resolutions calling upon Congress to declare the colonies free and independent states; here in 1776 was afforded and adopted George Mason's immortal Declaration of Rights; here in the same year was framed the first constitution of a free and independent state.

Along the Duke of Gloucester Street were erected many buildings each with its surrounding common or green. There was the Court House planned by Sir Christopher Wren, built in 1769, the Powder



RUINS OF FIRST CAPITOL, JAMESTOWN

Horn in 1714, the Market Square on which stood the poor Debtors Prison, in 1744. Most pretentious was the Palace Green at the head of which stood the Royal Governor's Palace. This was erected in 1705. On the eastern side of Palace Green in 1716 was built the first theatre in America. On Francis Street in 1773 was erected the first hospital for the exclusive care of the insane in the world. On the Duke of Gloucester Street, the first printing office in the South was opened in 1732, and in 1736 it turned out the first copy of the Virginia Gazette. Governor Alexander Spottswood was the first sole postmaster general while the colonies were under the British dominion and the first mail ever carried officially was sent from the office of the Virginia Gazette in Williamsburg.

Nearby was the Raleigh Tavern, erected in 1735, in the Apollo Room of which the Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded by the students of the College in 1776, and where the House of Burgesses met when dissolved by Lord Dunmore for its radical utterances. It has been said that the Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern probably witnessed "more scenes of brilliant festivity and political excitement than any other single apartment in North America."

Between the Capitol and the College stood Bruton Parish Church, Court Church of Colonial Virginia. The present Church building was erected in 1710. It replaced an earlier structure on the same foundations which dated back to 1683. Previous Churches probably on the same foundations had been built in 1665 and earlier. Bruton Church succeeded the old Church at Jamestown and as the Court Church, inherited its baptismal font and communion service. The bell in the tower is the most historic in the South if not in America. It rang with the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766; with the first act of sovereignty by any of the colonies on May 15, 1776 (being thus six weeks ahead of the Philadelphia bell in proclaiming American Independence) It rang as the Union Jack was hauled down from the Capitol; it rang the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and it celebrated the peace with Great Britain, proclaimed at Williamsburg May 1st 1783. The present Church building is said to be the oldest Episcopal Church in continuous use in America. The historic old bell still rings for Sunday services.

Williamsburg played an important part in the Revolutionary War, a conflict which it had fostered since its earliest beginnings at the time of Bacon's Rebellion. George Washington took up his head-quarters at the home of George Wythe on Palace Green, and there planned the Yorktown campaign. Williamsburg heard the roar of cannon at Yorktown and saw Washington ride down Duke of Gloucester Street at the head of his victorious army. With the close of the Revolution it was decided that a more central location was needed for

COLONIAL CAPITOL, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

the capital, and in 1779 through the influence of Thomas Jefferson, the seat of government was moved to Richmond. From 1699 until 1779 Williamsburg was in truth Virginia. Here met and diverged from Church and College, from Palace and Capitol, all lines of thought and action in the colony and early state. Williamsburg of yesterday may well be regarded as a priceless pearl among Virginia's jewels of history. What of the Williamsburg of today?

Unlike its parent, Jamestown, Williamsburg did not cease to exist as a town with the passing of the seat of government. It continued the home of many families of Virginia and the town became a peaceful educational center disturbed only by the War Between the States, when General McClellan took up his headquarters on Duke of Gloucester Street that he might direct his Peninsula campaign. The Wren Building was destroyed by fire for the third time in 1862 but was subsequently restored from the original walls. For many years life went on very tranquilly for residents of the historic little city and then a miracle befell, the like of which cannot be found anywhere else in the world. Due to a vision of Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, Rector of Bruton Church; the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the labor of an army of workmen, architects, archeologists, research workers and landscape architects the capital city of Colonial Virginia has been restored to the appearance of its Golden Age. So completely is this true, that early American history is represented here in tangible form so authentic in all its aspects that historians say written texts can do no more than supplement its accounts of the nations' beginnings. It may be said without fear of contradiction, that should Washington, the Father of His Country; Jefferson, who wrote its Declaration of Independence; Madison who wrote its Constitution and Monroe who shaped its foreign policy, return today—they would feel nowhere so much at home as in Williamsburg, once the Capital of the Colony.

Richmond, the third capital of Virginia is a treasure house of romance and history. Here linger memories of Colonial days and of three great wars. Her streets have known the iron heel of the invader and the resolute tread of the defender through the centuries of time.

Richmond history begins almost simultaneously with the history of Virginia, for a few weeks after the arrival of the Englishmen at Jamestown, Captain John Smith accompanied by twenty-two others explored the James River up to "The Falls" the present site of the City, and planted there a cross bearing the legend, "Jacobus Rex 1607."

We are told that on that spring day as Captain Smith standing on the bluff claimed all this green and shining land for his leige lord, he christened it "None Such." Was that a prophecy or a vision? Did he see the city that would one day rise, gleaming upon the banks of the James? Did he see the red man's reluctant retreat from his bountiful hunting grounds; the stalwart approach of the settler? Did he hear a silvery voice shout its immortal cry, "Give me liberty or give me death?" And shudder at the clash of arms that tore asunder this new world and the old England he loved? Did he see the thinkers statesmen, the builders, the brave men who would guide this Commonwealth in years to come? Did he hear again the groans of dying men; hear the proud challenge of a people who fought for a "Lost Cause"? Behold the red glare of a city burning at midnight? Brood over its slow, toiling gallant growth and return to prosperity? None Such! Truly John Smith was right. Where is such another city?

As early as 1609 one hundred settlers had been established at the Falls of the James to hold the western outpost of English civilization in the New World. However, at the time of the removal of the seat of government to Richmond, it was still a very small village, situated mostly on the low ground near the river, with a few large houses on the hills above. The city proper was founded by Col. William Byrd of Westover, who wrote in 1733 in his "Journey to the Land of Eden:"—"When we got home we laid the foundations to two large cities—one at Shacco's to be called Richmond and the other at the Point of Appamattucks River to be named Petersburg." Immediately an invitation was published in the Virginia Gazette to all the people to come to Richmond to live. In the beginning the settlers were almost entirely Scotch or Irish merchants and nothing of importance save skirmishes with the Indians happened for a number of years.

Rebellion was in the air in the opening days of 1775. The Virginia House of Burgesses was in rebellion against the royal governor, the Earl of Dunmore. When it was considered no longer safe to meet in the celebrated Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg, a call went out for the Burgesses to meet as a Convention at Richmond, in March of that year. When the convention met on March 20th, it was found that the village was too small to afford any other meeting place than the parish church. This stood on an eminence known as Church Hill.

St John's was the church of Henrico Parish, which goes back to 1611. The present building was erected in 1741 and it was here that convention assembled on that fateful day.

It was the most important meeting that has ever taken place in Virginia. Many eminent men were there, chief among them George Washington, soon to become the commader of the Continental Army. But in this convention it was an orator, not a soldier who was to take the limelight. The matter of debate was whether Dunmore was to be left at Williamsburg to plot against the patriots or be driven from the colony. Then it was that Patrick Henry rose from his seat to plead for immediate action. Virginia must be up and doing. Now was the time to strike for freedom. He wound up with those memorable words, "Is life so dear, is peace so sweet as to be purchased at that price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" His burning words pledged Virginia to the war of American Revolution, which resulted in our present government.

The City's first capitol was a frame structure, at 14th and Cary Streets, hastily constructed in 1780. But crude as this building was, it deserves a high place in American annals as the scene of the ces-

sion to the United States of the vast Northwest Territory, out of which subsequently carved the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and a part of Wisconsin. In it also was adopted Jefferson's statute of religious freedom, and here likewise the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia was reorganized in 1785 from the Established Church.

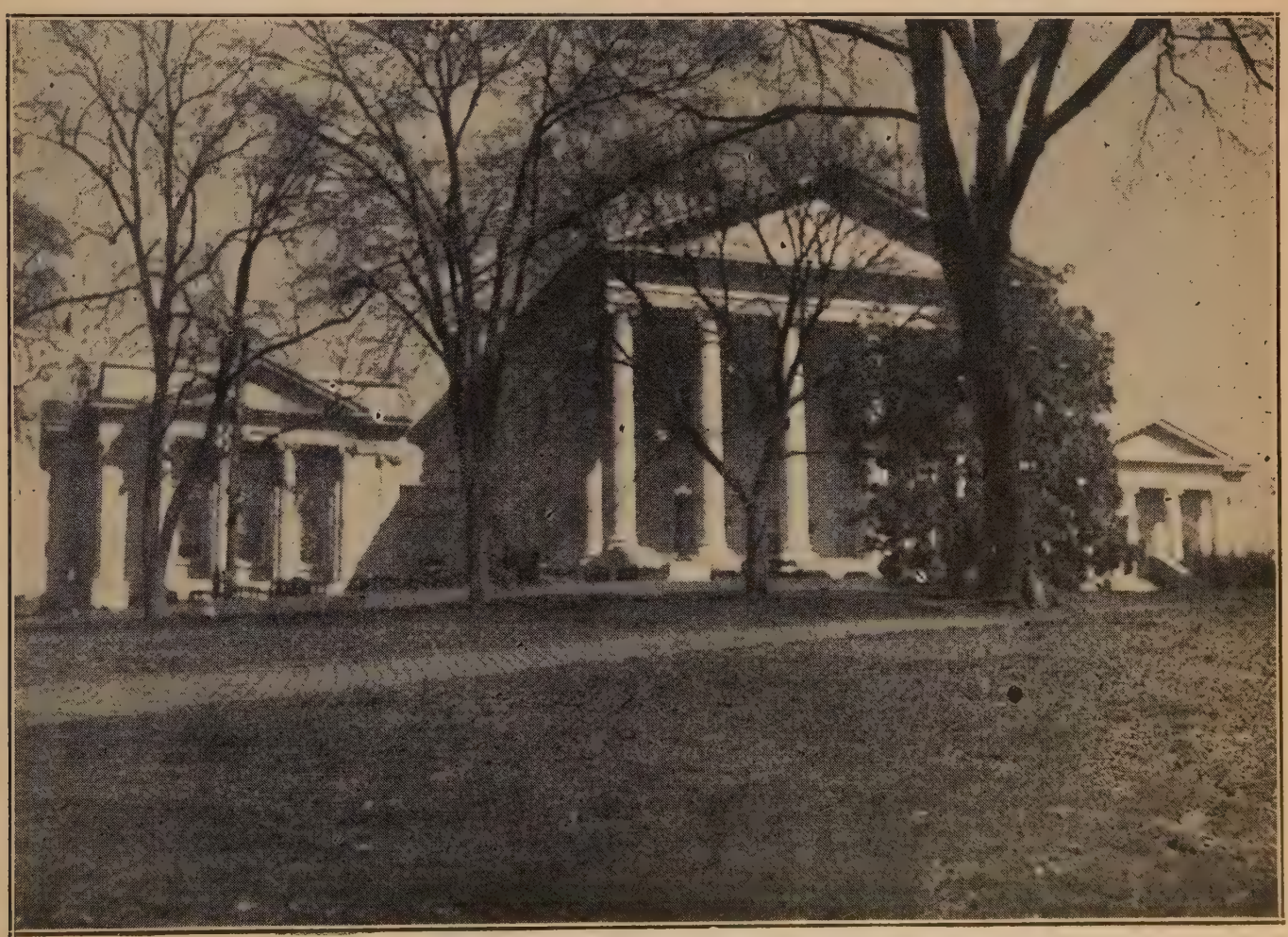
The temporary building was occupied until 1788 when the permanent structure was ready for use. The first legislators numbered men in uniform and buckskin, among the latter being Daniel Boone.

The traitor Arnold wrought much destruction in the City when he invaded Virginia in 1781. The cannon factory, many buildings and all the tobacco in the place were destroyed by fire. Lord Cornwallis and his troops entered Richmond on June 16th 1781 on his way to Yorktown.

After the close of the Revolutionary War Richmond grew rapidly in size and importance. The new Capital, finished in 1789, was built after a model brought by Jefferson from France, may still be seen in the State Library. It is a copy of the Maison Carree in Nimes, France, a Roman Temple built by Augustus Caesar as a memorial to his two sons who had been killed in battle. Probably no building in the United States has been the scene of more famous debates than the Richmond Capital, and certainly no legislative halls have heard the voices of more distinguished statesmen. The roll call is a long one—Tyler, Mason, Madison, Monroe, Jefferson, Wythe, Chief Justice John Marshall and John Randolph of Roanoke.

In 1861 the accidents of war made Richmond again a capital, this time of the Confederate States, and the Confederate Congress during the four years of its existence met in the capitol building. In the rotunda is the famous Houndon statue of Washington, erected in 1796; the only one for which the first President ever posed. Lafayette declared it was a perfect likeness and it was approved by Washington himself. It is considered the most valuable piece of sculpture in America. In the niches of the Rotunda, are the busts of the seven other Virginia-born Presidents. In this building meets the General Assembly of Virginia, the oldest law-making body in America, and the first in the world to function under a written constitution of a free and independent people. Four great events which have had profound effects on the history of the nation, were dramatized in the historic assembly room, known as the Old Hall of the House of Delegates. It was here that Aaron Burr, who had served as Vice-President of the United States was tried for treason before Chief John Marshall. The Secession Convention met in this Hall and one of its acts was to make Gen. Robert E. Lee the commander of the Virginia military and naval forces. Finally the Hall was the scene of the ter-

Continued on page 49



CAPITOL BUILDING, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

The Confederate Ironclad "Virginia"

By CHARLES LEE LEWIS

ALTHOUGH much has been written about the Confederate Ironclad "Virginia"—or perhaps it would be more accurate to say because so much has been written about the vessel—many inaccuracies have crept into the descriptions of its general appearance and structure. These are to be noted particularly in the illustrations in books and articles, based upon old engravings in which picturesqueness rather than accuracy was the aim of the artist. Through the courtesy of a grandson of Naval Constructor John L. Porter, who drew the plans for the reconstruction of the "Merrimac" into the "Virginia", I have seen photostatic copies of these original drawings, and I hope therefore that I may be excused for adding a few more words to the vast number that have been written about this world famous ship of war.

Indeed the most widely known vessel in the Navy of the Confederate States was the "Virginia" though the "Alabama" might be considered a close second by many. The unique distinction which the "Virginia" holds is that of having participated in the first engagement which was ever fought between ironclad ships of war. Neither she, however, nor her antagonist, the "Monitor", was the first ironclad actually to be constructed, for ships of this kind had already appeared a few years previous in both France and England. Somewhat unfairly, historians north of the Mason and Dixon Line have been loath to surrender her original name even though on the night of April 20, 1861, the Federal troops, when forced to retire from the Norfolk Navy Yard, abandoned this vessel along with eight others and did their utmost to destroy her completely. Invariably they refer to the famous battle as the fight between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac".

As early as May 11, 1861, Governor Letcher's Council, of which Matthew Fontaine Maury was a distinguished member, accepted the proposal of "B. I. Baker of Norfolk to raise the wreck of the steamer Merrimac and deliver her in the Dry Dock at Gosport Navy Yard for $5,000". In the following June the Navy Department decided to convert the vessel into an ironclad, and Secretary of the Navy Stephen R. Mallory, invited Naval Constructor John Luke Porter and Chief Engineer William P. Williamson to come to Richmond to consult with Lieutenant John M. Brooke concerning the undertaking. Brooke, as he claimed repeatedly afterwards, had already presented to the Secretary rough plans of a war vessel with inclined iron-plated shield on a deck with submerged ends. Porter brought with him the model of an ironclad which was similar to Brooke's plan except that Porter's shield covered the entire deck. Mallory adopted the design of a vessel with "submerged ends", and then ordered the old "Merrimac" to be reconstructed accordingly. For this plan, patent Number 100 was granted to Brooks on July 29, 1862, by the government of the Confederate States.

To Porter was given the duty of drawing up the final working plans and specifications, now in the possession of Porter's grandson, Mr. F. Pierce Brent. He was also intrusted with the general supervision over the reconstruction of the ship. Brooke was ordered to prepare, in the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, both the armor and the guns for the vessel; while Williamson was instructed to recondition the engines which had not been improved by having been submerged for several weeks in sea water. Immediately after the vessel was finished and distinguished herself in battle, an unfortunate controversy arose as to who deserved the credit for originating the design of the ironclad. So involved is the problem that at late date it seems impossible to come to an altogether satisfactory conclusion; but surely the honor is great enough for all those engaged in the project to have an ample share. Those who wish to investigate this question should read the statements by Brooke and Porter in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War", Volume I; the basis of Porter's claim in "A Record of Events in Norfolk County" by John W. H. Porter; and Brook's article in "Southern Historical Society Papers", Volume XIX.

The reconstructed vessel re-named the "Virginia" when completed, was a grim-looking fighting craft. Her ten heavy guns were enclosed in a shield, or casemate, seven feet in height, whose sides sloped somewhat like the roof of a barn at an angle of 35 degrees. Unlike the roof of a barn, however, the inclined sides did not meet at the top, as is represented in some old engravings. The hull of the original ship was cut down to the berth deck, and this casemate was constructed thereon amidships, leaving some of the deck submerged both fore and aft as the shield was only 167 feet and 7 inches long while the length of the ship's hull was 262 feet and 9 inches. According to a letter written while the reconstruction was under way by Porter to John S. Moore, the sides of the casemate were two feet thick. From the context this thickness appears to include both the iron and the wood underneath, though there is a diagram accompanying Porter's statement in "Battles and Leaders", already referred to, which gives the thickness of the wood as 22 inches and the iron 4 inches. This difference of two inches may be accounted for by concluding that the last statement includes the inner planking of the casement when completely finished. The wooden portion was composed of very heavy yellow pine timbers underneath placed up and down, a course of pine planks overlaying these and extending across them fore and aft, and then a layer of oak planks crossing these at right angles. The armor overlaying this thick wooden

support consisted of two layers of iron plates, two inches thick and from seven to eight inches wide, the first layer being laid down horizontally and the other up and down at right angles to the first. This iron armor, four inches thick, was securely bolted to the wood through and through. Over the top of the casemate, which was there about twenty feet wide, was constructed an iron grating made of bars two inches wide and two inches thick, which were all riveted together, thus providing for the gun crews more ventilation and considerable protection from shell fire.

The most powerful guns in the armament of the "Virginia" were two 7-inch Brooke rifles, which had been re-enforced with three inch steel bands that had been shrunk on the breech. These were placed on pivots at bow and stern respectively, where the casemate was rounded and pierced with three gun ports so that each gun could be fired in three different directions, straight forward and at an angle of about forty-five degrees to each side. Practically none of the old engravings include these extra gun ports, and the most of them do not show the correct gun ports for the broadside guns. These include two 6.4-inch Brook single-banded rifles, and six 9-inch smooth-bore Dahlgrens, a part of the old "Merrimac's" original battery.

Another offensive weapon, which was attached to the prow of the "Virginia", was a wedge-shaped ram of cast iron, the upper part of which was about two feet under the surface of the water. This ram, called by Porter "a punch in the bows for striking vessels below water", projected about four feet forward and weighed approximately 1500 pounds. In battle trim the lower line of the armore casemate was about two feet below the water line, and the unprotected part of the deck fore and aft was accordingly completely submerged. Both rudder and propeller were protected by a heavy fan tail, an extension of the deck aft. This feature has been questioned by some; but Porter's drawings clearly provide for it and in his statement in "Battles and Leaders" he declares that these two vulnerable parts of the ship were so protected, When ready for battle the "Virginia" drew twenty-one feet of water forward and twenty-two feet aft. This heavy draft, together with the low speed of her engines which was only six or seven miles per hour, constituted the most serious weakness of the ironclad, as it was difficult to navigate her in the shallow waters in the vicinity of Norfolk, and unwise to attempt to take into Chesapeake Bay.

One other feature about which there has been disagreement was her pilot house, some rather recent drawings placing one of these forward and another aft. There was, however, only one; it was constructed of cast iron in the shape of a pyramid with its walls pierced with several small holes for observation and was placed at the bow end on top of the casemate.

Captain Franklin Buchanan took command of the "Virginia" on March 4, 1862. Lieutenant Catesby ap Roger Jones was the executive officer and second in command. The other officers of this famous vessel were as follows: Lieutenants Charles C. Simms, R. D. Minor (flag), C. Hunter Davidson, Walter R. Butt, John Taylor Wood, and J. R. Eggleston; Midshipmen R. C. Foute, H. H. Marmaduke, H. B. Littlepage, W. J. Craig, J. C. Long, and L. M. Rootes; Paymaster James A. Semple; Surgeon D. B. Phillips; Assistant Surgeon Algernon S. Garnett; Captain of Marines Reuben Thom; Acting Chief Engineer H. A. Ramsay; Assistant Engineers John W. Tynan, Loudon Campbell, Benjamin Herring, E. A. Jack, and E. V. White; Volunteer Aide, Lieutenant Douglas F. Forrest, Confederate States Army; and Captain Thomas Kevil, commanding a detachment of the Norfolk United Artillery. Lack of space does not permit listing the names of the non-commissioned officers and men of the crew, over three hundred in number.

It is not within the compass of this article to relate the thrilling events of March 8 and 9, 1862. Such repetition is hardly necessary for no episode in American history is more widely known. It will be sufficient merely to state that on the first day the "Virginia" with the assistance of the side wheel steamer "Patrick Henry", an ocean going vessel of 1400 tons carrying twelve guns, and four other small gunboats of no particular consequence attacked the Federal blockading fleet of five ships and six gunboats in Hampton Roads. The "Cumberland" was rammed and sunk, carrying down with her one hundred and twenty-one men of her crew of three hundred seventy-six. The "Congress" which retired to shallow water was destroyed by "hot shot and incendiary shell", with the loss of one hundred thirty-six members of her crew. The losses on the "Virginia", on the contrary, were only two killed and nineteen wounded, among whom was Captain Buchanan. Only approaching night and an ebbing tide saved the "Minnesota" and probably other vessels from being destroyed or captured. That night the "Monitor" dramatically arrived on the scene, and the following day the "Virginia", under the command of Lieutenant Jones, Buchanan's wound having incapacitated him for duty, met the "Monitor" in one of the most famous of all naval battles. This engagement lasted for four hours; then the "Monitor" had her conning tower injured and her commanding officer, Captain Worden, wounded, and she retired into shoal water. The "Virginia" not being able to follow her antagonist into shallow water, as the "Monitor" drew less than twelve feet, returned to Norfolk.

Twice afterwards the Confederate ironclad came out into Hampton Roads, and tried in vain to provoke the "Monitor" to engage in battle again. But it was to the advantage of the Union vessel to maintain the blockade without risking another enengagement, and a few months later, on May 11, the "Virginia" had to be destroyed by her commander, Captain Josiah Tattnall, when the Confederate army was forced to evacuate Norfolk. She was run ashore near Craney Island, where she was set on fire and blown up when the blaze reached her magazine. This was the untimely end of the famous vessel of war which came very near to changing the entire course of history. If the "Monitor" had gone down in the storm which nearly engulfed her on her voyage from New York to Norfolk, or if she had been delayed a day or so in arriving in Hampton Roads, the Union blockade would very

Continued on page 48

Three Plumed Knights of Virginia

By BESSIE FERGUSON CARY
Historian Virginia Division

THERE were three Virginians whose names have long spelled adventure, daring, and romance. They are the names of Virginia plumed Knights—Stuart, Ashby, and Mosby. For years they have been the joy of fireside raconteurs and their listeners. The personality and deeds of these three men equal all that could ever be imagined by the most fantastic writers of adventure.

The horse has always held a high place in the affections of Virginians. Given a fine horse, a fearless rider with a clear head, whose one idea is the protection of his home and loved ones from an invading army, and we see the making of History that will make the world sit up and take notice.

James Ewell Brown Stuart, known as "Jeb" was the type of man who fitted perfectly into a picture of a plumed knight. He loved the glamor and dash of the cavalry, and was never happier than when on dress parade. He was born in Patrick County, Virginia, February 6, 1833. He entered West Point at the age of seventeen, and was graduated with honor four years later.

At the outbreak of the War Between the States Stuart resigned from the United States Army. He was first commissioned in the Confederate Army as Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, May 10, 1861. In July of the same year he was made Colonel of Cavalry. Both of these commissions came from his native State. In September, 1861 the Confederate States Government made him Brigadier-General, and in July, 1862 he was commissioned Major-General.

His rapid promotions came as a result of his distinguishing characteristics—courage, strength of will, indomitable energy, and a keen insight into the designs of the enemy. Add to this the devotion of his men who would gladly follow him blindly anywhere.

Space does not permit a really worthy account of the exploits of this remarkable man. But there are several accomplishments to his credit that made him the wonder and the hero of the army.

Stuart has rightly been called the "Eyes of the Army of Northern Virginia." Twice he circled McClellan's army, bringing to Gen. Lee the information he needed. It is said that when he started out on that moonlight night for his first ride around McClellan in 1862, he was a perfect picture of a gay Cavalier. Mounted on a spirited horse, wearing a French sabre and pistol, his black plume waving from his brown hat, his smile gay, and his eyes brilliant, he rode gaily away on his great adventure.

On that memorable ride he circled McClellan in a radius of ten miles thus discovering the exact location of the enemy, captured 165 prisoners, 260 horses and mules, and destroyed a large amount of stores. This was accomplished with the loss of but one man.

Later Stuart made a second ride around McClellan in Maryland, which brought from Lincoln this remark: "When I was a boy we had a game—Three Times Around and Out. Stuart has been around McClellan twice. One more time and McClellan's out."

A midnight attack on the enemy at Catlett's Station ended gloriously. Stuart captured over 400 prisoners, 500 horses, $500,000 in greenbacks, $20,000 in gold, the official papers of Gen. Pope and plans of his campaign. In addition he destroyed large supply depots and wagon trains. At Manassas Junction and Chambersburg his raids were also astonishing.

General Lee once said that Stuart was his ideal of a soldier, as he was cheerful under all circumstances, always ready, and always reliable. He could fall fast asleep on the ground when circumstances permitted, and sleep as soundly as if he were in bed. But he would awake at the first call, his mind instantly alert, and would be in the saddle quickly, his men in line ready to move.

When Stuart took command after Jackson's mortal wound, Jackson said: "Tell him to act upon his own judgment. I have implicit confidence in him." "Jeb" Stuart was deeply religious. His Bible was his most cherished possession. He never in his life tasted liquor in any form, and was never heard to swear.

On May 12, 1864 Stuart received a mortal wound at Yellow Tavern and died the next day. This was the first wound that he received in the war. When General Lee announced the death of General Stuart he paid tribute not only to his valor as a soldier, which was second to none, but to his Christian Faith and noble virtues which were an inspiring example to his comrades.

* * * *

Of all of the beautiful counties of Virginia, none can surpass, and but few equal the loveliness of Fauquier. This section has long been noted for the hospitality of its people and their mastery of the fine Art of Living. In days gone by the beauty of the landscape seemed to be reflected in the characters and aspirations of many of its inhabitants.

The Ashby family stands out conspicuously in this county. It gave to the Confederacy a figure that will always live in song and story.

On Oct. 23, 1828, at "Rose Bank", Fauquier County, Turner Ashby first saw the light. He came from a long line of distinguished ancestors.

The spirit of chivalry and military adventure was born in him.

At an early age he became an expert rider. Later he was the champion horseman at the many tournaments held in his section. At these contests he called himself "The Knight of Hiawatha" and dressed as an Indian. He often rode without bridle or saddle, so well was his horse trained. He seldom missed being the victor in the tournament, and it is said that no man in Virginia crowned as many women Queen of Love and Beauty as did Turner Ashby.

Ashby's father died when the boy was but six years of age. Fortunately his mother was a woman with a full sense of the responsibility resting upon her. She reared her six children in the path of honesty, virtue, and righteousness.

In April, 1861, Turner Ashby offered his services to the Confederacy. He had had no actual military training, but certain characteristics necessary to an army officer were inherent in the man.

In June, 1861, Col. Agus McDonald organized the Seventh Virginia Cavalry with Turner Ashby as Lieutenant-Colonel. McDonald resigned in the autumn of 1861 owing to ill health, and Ashby became Colonel of the regiment. At that time it numbered ten companies. It was increased to twenty-six companies in about ten weeks time. Men came flocking to serve under Ashby, whose brave deeds had fired their zeal and made them wish for service under so daring a leader.

Much of the attention directed to Ashby was the result of his perfect horsemanship, and the grandeur of his horses, and his attire. He rode a large milk-white stallion or a large coal-black stallion. Finer horse flesh could not be found in any army. He had the finest bridle and saddle, and was always attired in a handsome uniform.

Ashby was remarkably like Stuart in some particulars. His energy was almost inexhaustable; he had intuitive sagacity for defining the plans of the enemy. He was never known to touch liquor in camp or on the march, was pure in speech, and had a fine appreciation of spiritual values. He was as valuable to Jackson as Stuart was to Lee.

In the Valley Campaign, famous for all time, Ashby was Jackson's "Right arm". One of his biographers have said: "One of the secrets of his success was his originality. He knew none of the traditions of West Point but conducted his fighting on his own plans. His methods were so unusual and daring, so contrary to precedent, that the men who opposed him could not understand his purposes. The enemy overestimated the strength of his force and could not understand how a man with a mere handful of men could make daring assaults and stand up against large numbers without support. This was the attitude he assumed at Kernstown, when with less than 300 men and three pieces of artillery he held the left wing of Shields' army at bay, and tho' the Northern General had nearly ten times the strength of the Confederate force, when the assault was made, Ashby boldly made a counter charge and drove the enemy back. Col. Chew says his audacity saved Jackson from utter defeat; and there can be little doubt that had Jackson been routed, his prestige won at Manassas would have suffered greatly. In saving Jackson, Ashby accomplished one of the most brilliant achievements of the war.

"But it was not alone at Kernstown that Ashby rescued Jackson from embarrassment. During his retreat up the Valley of Virginia, after Kernstown and after the defeat of Banks, Ashby by his vigilance, activity, and hard fighting held the enemy at bay and enabled Jackson to retire at leisure with all his prisoners and captured goods. His stand at the bridge over the river at New Market deserves to rank among the most heroic achievements of the war; for with a mere handful of men he set fire to the bridge in the very face of the enemy, and with his horse bleeding with a death wound, cut his way out and escaped capture and imminent death. On the day of his death he so completely covered Jackson's retreat that he made the battle of Cross Keys and Port Republic eminent successes. In protecting Jackson's retreats Ashby rendered a distinguished service by the way in which he concealed Jackson's movements from the enemy. He established a cordon of pickets from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain, across the main valley and the Page valley, which made it impossible for either Shields or Fremont to learn anything about Jackson's strength or movements. He had generals guessing, and they greatly overestimated the strength of the Confederate force opposing them. If the fame of a soldier rests upon what he accomplishes, then Ashby in his short career achieved results which entitled him to a high rank among the great commanders of men."

On May 27, 1862, Ashby was promoted to Brigadier-General and placed in command of all the cavalry of the Army of the Shenandoah. But Alas! Fate permitted him to serve but a few days in this capacity.

On June 6, Ashby observed a large body of Northern troops moving towards Harrisonburg and threatening Jackson's right flank. He quickly secured assistance from Ewell and got his men ready for an advance on the enemy, which turned out to be the 'Bucktail Rifles" commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, of Pennsylvania. The Confederate advance was checked by the stubborn resistance of the enemy. Ashby rode forward and made his last command: "Forward, my brave men!" He was leading the charge in all of his glory, when his horse fell from a bullet wound Ashby sprang to his feet and rushed forward, calling to his men to follow. Suddenly his heart was pierced by a bullet and he died instantly.

His men made the charge he had ordered, drove back the enemy, captured many prisoners, and Col. Kane himself.

Colonel Kane after his capture spoke the first eulogy of General Ashby, but at the time he did not know that his gallant foe was dead. He said:

"I have to-day saved the life of one of the most gallant officers in either army, General Turner Ashby; for I admire him as much as it is possible to do. His figure is familiar to me, in as much as I have seen it often on the skirmish line. He was to-day within 50 yeard of my skirmishers, sitting on his horse as if unconscious of his danger. I saw three of them raise their rifles to fire, but I suc-

ceeded in stopping them, and struck up the gun of the third as it went off. Ashby is too brave to die in that way."

Thousands of eulogies have been spoken of the noble Ashby since Col. Kane spoke his. They are all summed up in the words of Stonewall Jackson. "Ashby fell gloriously,—one of the noblest of men and soldiers in the Confederate Army."

* * * *

In all of the annals of all wars nothing has ever surpassed the daring and successful exploits of that band of men known as "Mosby's Rangers." They have captured the imagination of old and young alike, and their deeds will live as an everlasting monument to the courage, sagacity, and magnificent leadership of John Singleton Mosby.

Powhatan County, Virginia holds the honor of being Mosby's birthplace. There on Dec. 6, 1833 the boy was born, destined to put terror into the hearts of the army invading the South, and to bring comfort and confidence to the people of the section known as "Mosby's Confederacy."

At the outbreak of the War Between the States Mosby was practicing law in Bristol. He had formerly been graduated from the University of Virginia. He entered the army as a private under Captain William E. Jones Commander of the Washington Mounted Rifles. This was a part of the First Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Later Mosby was chosen by Stuart as an independent scout.

While a scout Mosby made the first circuit of the Northern Army while it was in front of Richmond. When Stuart made his celebrated raid around the entire army of McClellan, Mosby went with him as guide.

So successful was he as a scout that he was given permission to raise a command of his own by volunteers. His fame was already spreading so rapidly that men were eager to enlist under him. He gathered together as fine a band of men as could be found anywhere, for the most part they were boys and men in good circumstances who furnished their own fine horses and equipment. A large proportion of his followers were the type that attained distinction in later life.

Mosby acted under orders of Gen. Stuart up to the time of the death of Stuart. He loved and admired the General deeply. General Lee directed him after the disaster at Yellow Tavern, but he had such confidence in him that he permitted him to act on his own discretion. It would have been folly to place him under orders or restrictions when he was so far separated from the main army.

Like Ashby, Mosby disregarded established rules of warfare. The enemy could never discover him or guard against him. He was thought to be almost ubiquitous. He was in their front, in their rear, on their flank. He had no camp, he and his men lodging at farm houses within the four counties closest to Washington. He had couriers ready at all times to carry messages to that certain number of picked men whom he might wish for a certain undertaking. It was his habit to take the fewest number of men possible with him. But when this small numer gave the "rebel yell" the enemy thought the entire Confederate army was upon them.

On the night of March 8, 1863, Mosby performed one of the most daring feats of the entire war. He went to Fairfax Court House, walked into the house occupied by General Stoughton, who was in bed sleeping soundly, pulled the covers from him, gave him a spank, and told him to get up and dress and go with him. Imagine Gen. Stoughton's surprise when his captor told him that he was Mosby. Although the town was occupied by the Northern forces, not a shot was fired, while Mosby remained there for over an hour. When Mosby joined his squads he found three times as many prisoners as he had men, and each was mounted and leading a horse. There was no loss or injury to his men.

In October, 1864, with a few of his followers Mosby captured and burned a Baltimore and Ohio railroad train of ten cars and locomotive. Twenty prisoners and fifteen horses were captured. Two pay masters with $173,000 in Government money were among the prisoners.

His depredations upon the stores of the enemy were so troublesome to General Sheridan, that he said he couldn't accomplish as much as he should, due to having to keep so large force on the Constant watch for Mosby.. He delegated Captain Blazer with a band of picked men to "clean out Mosby's gang". But it worked out in the reverse way. Mosby's Rangers completely annihilated Blazer's force and captured the leader himself. This capture was made by a mere boy, alone, and with empty pistol.

On Jan. 6, 1865, Mosby's commission as a Colonel was issued and he was put in command of all of Northern Virginia. On April 9, came Lee's surrender at Appomattox. April 1, 1865, Mosby summoned all of his men to meet him at Salem, now called Marshall, in Fauquier County. There he made his farewell address to them: "Soldiers—I have summoned you together for the last time. The visions we have cherished of a free and independent country have vanished, and that country is now the spoil of the conqueror. I disband your organization in preference to surrendering it to our enemies, I am no longer your Commander. After an association of more than two eventful years I part with you with a just pride in the fame of your achievements and grateful recollection of your generous kindness to myself. And at this moment of bidding you a final adieu, accept the assurance of my unchanging confidence and regard. Farewell!" The spot where this address was made has been marked by a beautiful shaft through the efforts of Piedmont Chapter U. D. C.

General Marcus Wright who assisted in editing the records of the war wrote to Colonel Mosby as follows:

Dear Colonel Mosby:

It may and I know will be interesting to you that I have carefully read all of Gen. R. E. Lee's dispatches, correspondence etc., during the war of 1861-65, and while he was not in the habit of paying compliments, these papers of his will show that you received from him more compliments and commendations than any other officer in the Confederate Army.

The Confederate Museum

In the Capital of The Confederacy
Richmond, Virginia

By SALLEY ARCHER ANDERSON

AT Twelfth and Clay Streets in Richmond, Virginia, stands the Confederate Museum, the White House of the Confederacy, which is in truth a treasure house of valuable Confederate history.

The house, a fine type of an elegant Southern home was built in 1818 by Dr. John Brockenbrough and was used until 1861 as a private residence, when it was sold to the City of Richmond for the use of the Confederate Government. This house furnished by the city was offered to Mr. Davis, but he declined to accept the gift. The Confederate Government then rented it for the "Executive Mansion" of the Confederate States. President Davis lived here with his family, using the house in a private and official capacity. What is now the "Mississippi Room" was his study in which he often held important conferences with his great leaders. Amid the cares of State in this house joy and sorrow visited him. Here Winnie the beloved daughter was born, and from the effects of a fall from the east porch "Little Joe" died. This house was the home of Mr. Davis until the evacuation of the City of Richmond. On the night of April 2nd, 1865 he left with the Government Officials.

General Godrey Weitzel, in command of the Federal troops, upon entering the City the morning of April 3rd, 1865, made this house his headquarters. It was occupied by the United States Government during the five years that Virginia was under Military rule and called "District No. 1".

A day or two after the evacuation, Mr. Lincoln, who was in the City only a few hours, was received in what is now the "Georgia Room".

When the Military was at last removed the house vacated, the City of Richmond took possession and used it for more than twenty years as a Public School.

In 1890 a group from the Ladies' Hollywood Memorial Association feeling that steps should be taken to preserve this historic house from destruction, and that it should be restored to its original appearance called a mass meeting. Plans were made to form an organization to collect and preserve what in the future would teach the coming generations the true history of the War Between the States.

As a result of this meeting the Confederate Memorial Literary Society was formed, the object of which was the preservation of the Mansion, and its first act was a petition to the City Council to place the building in its hands to be a Memorial to President Davis. The gift was made, a charter obtained, and work was begun to restore the house and make it fireproof. To raise the needed funds a "Memorial Bazaar" was held, and thus the Confederate Museum became a reality. The plan of the Museum and bazaar was heartily endorsed all through the South. Donations of every kind poured in and each State of the Confederacy was represented by a booth bearing the name shield and flag of her State. The sum realized was $31,400. Half of this sum was given to complete the monument to the Private Soldier and Sailor, now standing on Libby Hill, the other half went to the Confederate Museum.

The partition walls were already of brick, and the whole house was strongly and well built, but in the restoration the entire building was made fireproof and every precaution was taken for its safety. In every particular the old house in its entirety was preserved, the wood work (replaced by iron) being used for souvenirs. While the idea originated in Richmond, the mass meeting and the bazaar held there, but no means was it ever the intention of that band of women that this Memorial should be considered as belonging to one locality. Each Southern State was invited to take a room which should bear the State's name, and to secure relics, books manuscrips, pictures, in fact anything

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM, RICHMOND, VA.

pertaining to the War Between the States, and to endeavor to raise a suitable endowment for its room.

The Museum was formally opened in 1896 with a Ceremony, and quoting from our beloved first House Regent—Miss Isabel Maury, "With a table and a chair."

Think what this Museum now contains. With hearts pulsing with the desire to perpetuate the valor of the men of the Sixties, the Southern States responded at once to the call. Today each State has its room full of most interesting relics. Though the Southern States have their Confederate halls of history or some place where Confederate relics are preserved, interest is still keen among Southern people in the Confederate Museum in Richmond, Virginia—their Museum.

This museum has the largest complete Confederate collection in the world. It is a most unique museum—unique because it is a museum of one period of history. The Confederate Museum is not a building of sentimentality for relics alone, for here is to be found a valuable library, Manuscripts and letters of great interest, a file of War newspapers of unusual value, (the largest most complete file of Confederate Newspapers inexistence.) Students from all over the World come here for data. Upon entering the house you find yourself in the very attractive hall with its fine portraits and returned Captured Confederate flags. From the hall you enter the Solid South Room, the library of the Museum, where may be seen the Great Seal of the Confederacy which has a romantic story of its return by purchase to the South, the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America, the parole of General Lee, a portrait of President Davis, portraits of his cabinet, and other objects of great interest. From this room go into the Virginia Room which to all visitors is a hallowed spot.. First, we direct the visitor to General Lee's case where is seen the coat and hat he wore when he surrendered, the sword which he never handed to General Grant, therefore was never returned by him to General Lee (this story we are constantly told) his gloves, the boots General Lee wore, and which were sent to France for the Sculptor Mercie' to use in his great figure of General Lee on the Lee Monument in Richmond, Virginia, the saddle, spurs and camp equipment, even may we look with reverence on the lock of General Lee's hair. Articles in this case of historic interest are too numerous to mention.

General Joseph E. Johnston's case with his saddle, army sash, headquarters flag, and many other valued possessions, General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson's case with the well known little cap, his knap-sack and field glasses, Officers Manual "Napoleon's Maxin's", a book used by General Jackson during the war, and a host of interesting articles, the "Jeb Stuart" case with his saddle, the hat and black feather so associated with him, and numberless relics belonging to him are also here. These and other mute reminders of the great struggle tell history more than any written document. In this room is the globe used by Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury while on duty in Coast Defense of the South 1861-62, a part of the armor plate of the Merrimac—Virginia—with a great hole in it, and many objects great and small of interest. It is amazing when we look at the various cases in the Virginia Room to see how many little articles have been treasured by some one for years finally to find their way to this resting place where great links, as well as small links in the chain of history are reverently cared for. A rare book—the Book of Common Prayer in which is a Prayer for the President of the Confederate States of America with other relices finds itself a neighbor in a case in this room of the great collection of swords, pronounced by the curator of history of the Smithsonian Institute the finest in his knowledge. A large case of fire arms, many of them of a make little known now, was ever a source of great interest to the soldiers of the World War. There is an interesting case in the Virginia Room with bone rings, little sets of furniture and a great many kind of things made by the men in Gray while in prison. Keeping their hands busy probably kept their reason.

Another case has a varied collection ranging from a set of jewelry made of buttons from the coats of Confederate Army and Naval Officers, the ear rings being from the vest buttons of Admiral Raphael Semmes, to the queer little straw hat and homespun cloth made on the plantation. In this room also is a fascinating case of dolls which holds the interest of grown folks as well as the young ones. It would be an impossibility in any article to give an adequate idea of what treasures this Virginia Room contains. Interesting portraits and photographs line the walls, and framed for protection one sees a tattered Confederate Battle flag with a white band around it. This brings to our minds the discussion over the design of the Battle Flag. Many flags in the Confederate Museum which our soldiers followed in the War between the States settle this point. Virginia, the battleground of the War is proud that this Museum is in her keeping. It is a source of gratification that the teachers in the schools are cooperating with Museum Authorities in every way to put before their scholars the history of the War between the States. Last year 1794 school children visited the Confederate Museum free of charge. One teacher each year brings her history class. The Confederate Museum not only has within its walls so much of historic interest, but on its restful grounds boasting of two magnificent flowering chestnut trees, a much prized live oak and other trees, shrubs and flowers, the visitor pauses to read the inscription and looks at the shaft of the Merrimac-Virginia, the chain of the Cumberland, and on a little rise in the ground overlooking the country where the seven days battles were fought, may be seen the anchor of the Merrimac-Virginia.

I invite all visitors to Richmond to visit the Confederate Museum, and urge them to take enough time to go all over the house, for even in the basement will be found a great many things of interest I take this opportunity to thank the Southern people for what they have done and are doing to keep before the youth of today what their forbears suffered to defend their rights.

Virginia Battle Parks

By H. J. ECKENRODE

IT will, no doubt, be a matter of interest to people of the Confederate tradition everywhere to know how admirably many of the battlefields of the War between the States in Virginia are being parked and cared for. They will be, when completed, the most beautiful military parks in the world.

Some years ago the Fredericksburg and Petersburg citizens thinking that something should be done to preserve the famous battlefields at and near those cities, organized associations and began the work of acquiring land on a small scale. These parks, or rather the beginnings of them, were turned over to the War Department of the federal government and were developed for a time by that department. Then they were transferred to the National Park Service two or three years ago, since which time the work of parking has been most energetically pushed.

At Fredericksburg a splendid road was built for several miles along the Confederate position at the battle of December 13, 1862, and the earthworks have been parked and cared for. Much land has been purchased at Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, which battlefields are also being parked. Care is being taken in this park, as well as at Richmond and Petersburg, to avoid injury to the trenches, those picturesque and interesting relics of the great struggle.

Mr. K. A. Tapscott, landscape engineer with the National Park Service, has given especial attention to the matter of protecting earthworks from erosion, the problem that faces everybody whose park areas containing such defenses. The trenches exist because they have been protected by trees or bushes, and when the trees are thinned and the bushes removed erosion ordinarily begins. However, Mr. Tapscott, by refraining from cutting out too many trees, by planting grass, and by covering the earthworks with layers of pine needles or sawdust, has been fortunate in avoiding the effects of erosion.

The Petersburg park, to which the government area known in the World War as Camp Lee has added, is becoming beautiful. A scenic road runs

Continued on page 50

DEFENSES AT COLD HARBOR—RICHMOND BATTLEFIELD PARK

Virginia Women During the War

By MARY H. FLOURNOY

"GOD bless these Virginia women!" said a general officer from one of the cotton states; "they're worth a regiment apiece." And he spoke the thought of the army, except that their blessing covered the entire South; for in all history there is no finer subject than the heroism of Southern women during the Sixties.

Foremost among Virginia women who wrought with high courage for the cause was Mrs. Robert E. Lee, who, though chained to her chair was constantly knitting for the soldiers, and she induced all around her to do the same. It was well known in the army what great pleasure it gave the general to distribute these socks. With her aching hands Mrs. Lee cut soldiers' gloves from waste pieces of Confederate uniforms, furnished her from the Government shops. These she persuaded her visitors to sew into gloves. While she was en route to Hot Springs seeking relief from her rheumatism, a friend said of her: "Mrs. Lee is cheerful, notwithstanding her suffering and the fact that she must be unhappy about her imprisoned son and the overpowering responsibilities of her noble husband, but of that you never hear a word." She encouraged all who came near her to hope and believe that the South would win. Even after the evacuation of Richmond, she was found busy in her invalid's chair and saying, "The end is not yet; Richmond is not the Confederacy." After the surrender she reminded her friends that "General Lee is not the Confederacy."

From Mrs. Lee and her daughters to the humblest woman in Virginia, their needles were busy day and night. The anxious commander wrote letters expressing appreciation of the bags of socks and shirts as they came in. He said he could almost hear, in the stillness of the night, the needles click as they flew through the meshes. Every click a prayer, every stitch a tear.

Confederate soldiers from all sections remember reception given them in any Virginia home, how they were receved as sons of the house, for whom it held nothing too good. When hospitals were crowded women begged to take the wounded to their own homes, so that for many months almost every house in a radius of a hundred miles of Richmond held wounded soldiers as honored guests.

At one time in Southern Virginia, the women were almost shoeless, and they sent a petition to General Jackson, asking that he would detail a shoemaker for their use. In his reply he says: "I feel a deep and abiding interest in our female soldiers. They are patriots in the truest sense of the word, and I more and more admire their zeal."

In Fredericksburg, Virginia, a monument has been erected to the memory of Mrs. Lucy Ann Cox, who spent four years following the fortunes of her soldier husband, of Company A, thirteenth Virginia Regiment. No march was too long, or weather too rough for her. She marched as the infantry did, seldom accepting a ride on wagon trains or ambulance, and her ministering hand brought comfort to many soldiers. She survived the war for many years was buried with military honors and the entire town turned out to do her honor.

The history of Winchester, Virginia, is replete with stories of heroism, as when a young girl held one position all night, supporting the head of a badly wounded soldier, that he might have the needed rest. This long vigil made her ill, but she was consoled by the thought that she had saved a soldier for her country.

The coolness of women under fire was always a surprise to the soldiers. At Petersburg, women did their shopping and carried on their house hold duties under a most uncomfortable bombardment with-out showing any fear or nervousness. These good women tried to cheer and help the troops by bringing flowers and refreshments to them on the march. A bevy of Petersburg girls stood under sharp fire from the enemy's lines one day, and sang Bayard Taylor's "Song of the Camp:"

> "Ah! soldiers, to your honored rest,
> Your truth and valor bearing;
> The bravest are the tenderest,
> The loving are the daring."

And who can forget the little girl in whose home Jackson lay dying, who said she "wished God would let her die instead, for then only her mother would cry; but if General Jackson died all the people would cry." Or the young woman near Warrenton, who rode all night to warn Mosby that the enemy planned to capture him next day, according to information given them by a negro. Or Belle Boyd the famous spy, who, taking her life in her hands, braved any and every danger, and served the cause with a high degree of intelligence. Or read the War Reminiscences of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, the wife of a Brigadier General, who was driven from place to place with her two little boys, and see how a cultured woman of spirit endured poverty, danger, insult and almost starvation, but nursing the soldiers and cheering others through the entire experience.

Or read the famous "Diary of a Refugee" from 1862 to 1865, by Mrs. Judith Brockenbrough McGuire. Her husband was principal of the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, but they had to flee from the invaders, and after spending sometime in the Valley of Virginia, took refuge in Richmond where Mrs. McGuire became a ministering angel to those in sorrow. Her diary is a record of high courage and is not only a valuable picture of the daily lives of those behind the lines, but is a running commentary on the prograss of war through out Virginia.

Continued on page 51

Lee Chapel---Shrine of the South

By ANNE V. MANN

NO institution of learning is more revered in the South than that of Washington and Lee University, as the association of the names of the two distinguished Virginians and the great traditions of the university make an appeal to the imagination which goes straight to every Southern heart. Except in a very brief way it is not the purpose of this article to give a history of the achievements of Washington and Lee though its career through its many years of existence has been an honorable one and worthy the two names it bears. Established as Augusta Academy in 1749 by Robert Alexander in Augusta county it suffered several removals before 1776 when it was baptized as Liberty Hall Academy", and then according to Dr. Henry Louis Smith former president of the university, "was chartered as an independent institution of the new republic in 1782, and was formally adopted by George Washington as his contribution to the culture of a new nation, richly endowed by him and legally authorized to bear his name".

From 1865 to 1870 General Lee was president of Washington College, then situated at Lexington, Virginia, and after his death his name was added to that of "The Father of His Country" and the institution became known as Washington and Lee.

The hand of war had fallen heavily at Washington College. The college itself was dismantled and was scarcely more than a ruin. In August 1865, the trustees met and acted upon the suggestion that General Robert Edward Lee be invited to the presidency of the institution which after some hesitation he accepted, refusing other offers, one of which carried with it wealth and its attendant luxuries, and his answer to his friend in refusing, who brought him the munificent offer was. "I have a self imposed task which I must accomplish. I have lead the young men of the South in to battle. I have seen many of them fall under my standard. I shall devote my life to training young men to do their duty in life". How well he succeeded in this self-imposed task has become history.

On October 2, he took the oath of office as president of the College. Immediately he began the task of restoring order out of chaos and among his present thoughts was the creation of a more religious atmosphere among the students through the providing of a place of larger proportions than the one then in use.

The first reference to the erection of the College chapel which is known as "Lee Chapel" and which has once become the South's most sacred shrine was on June 1866, when in a report to the Board of Trustees he said "A larger chapel is needed. The room used is too small and badly adapted for this purpose." This suggestion was approved by the board. On July 16, 1866, the following resolution was passed:

"That the committee on grounds and buildings be authorized to fix on a site for a new chapel and to adopt a plan for the same the ultimate cost of which shall not exceed $10,000; and that a sum not exceeding $5,000 may be at once used by the the committee in erecting such a building provided that the sum will so far advance the building as to render it available for chapel purposes". Later the Board evidently changed its mind as to the cost for on November 16, 1866 the statement is made" On motion the restrictions imposed upon the building committee with reference to the cost of the Chapel buildings removed".

Dr. J. William Jones in his Personal Reminiscences of General Lee says, "Seeing during the first year that the chapel of the college would not afford accomodations for the number of students who might be expected to attend, he urged immediate erection of another separate building to be devoted to religious purposes. There were many objects calling for a greater outlay of money than the resources of the college permitted, but he regarded this of paramount importance. He chose the site of the new chapel in order that it might occupy a conspicuous position. The plan of the house was drawn by himself or under his eye. Its architecture was plain and simple, but conformed to the design of that period. The progress of the work was retarded by lack of funds but General Lee gave it his personal supervision from first to last, visiting it every day. When finished it was opened under his special direction for religous worship, the services conducted by the pastors of the several churches in the town. This was the first series of public exercises, extending through five days which were connected with the annual commencement of the college.

The chapel was dedicated June 14, 1868, as is shown by the official program of that date, which fell on Sunday.

9 A. M. The dedication of the chapel;

11 A. M. Baccalaureate sermon. Rev. Charles Minnegerode of Virginia.

The completion of the little building must have brought joy to the heart of General Lee. His report to the Board, June 16, 1868 says, "The completion of the new chapel which has been recently dedicated to the services of Almighty God is a pleasing, as well as useful addition to the College Buildings."

The building was a composite one, the chapel being above and the administrative offices on the ground floor beneath. Here it was that General Lee directed the affairs of the college until that ill fated morning September 28 when he was stricken with his last illness. His death occurred on October 12, 1870 and on October 15 the funeral exercises for the great commander of the Confederacy and president of the college were held. He

was buried beneath the chapel in a specially constructed vault, the place of interment being selected by Mrs. Lee after the authorities of the college had placed at her disposal any part of the grounds she preferred. For thirteen years his remains rested in his spot and where relays of students kept watch until they were removed to the crypt designed for this purpose.

On the day of the funeral a large number of ex-Confederate soldiers came to Lexington to pay honor to their beloved commander. After the solemn ceremonies were over they repaired to the Court House were immediate steps were taken to erect a fitting memorial, the Lee Memorial Association was formed with General John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky as president. At once throughout the poverty stricken and war torn South plans were made to raise the funds for this purpose.

Mrs. Lee was requested to indicate her preference in regard to the monument, says Allen in his Historical Sketch of the Lee Memorial Association. At her suggestion Mr. Edward V. Valentine the distinguished Virginia sculptor was sent for as he had made an admirably executed bust of General Lee from life the summer before. After examining a number of drawings and photographs, Mrs. Lee suggested a recumbent figure of General Lee lying asleep on the field of battle. The design was suggested by Rauch's figure of Louise of Prussia in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg. The suggestion was accepted and on April 1, 1875 Mr. Valentine reported it completed. The statue was brought from Richmond to Lexington by canal boat, the cost of transportation being borne at their request by the students of Richmond college. When the figure was brought from the studio to the boat landing the people of Richmond turned out en masse, and the First Virginia Infantry and Richmond college students acted as escorts. The statue arrived in Lexington on April 17 and was received with suitable ceremonies and was then stored in a room for safe keeping until it could be properly housed. The next step was to provide the mausoleum which was to be built in rear of the chapel. After much difficulty, the building was partially completed and in the spring of 1882 the association offered to transfer the building and monument to Washington and Lee in perpetual trust upon their completion of the mausoleum. The association had expended nearly $24,000 and only $5,000 was needed to complete the work and the offer was accepted on April 11, 1882, The agreement provided that the care and custody upon the completion of the mausoleum be vested in Washington and Lee upon the sacred trust that the mausoleum should be the perpetual sepulture of the remains of General Lee and such other members of the family as may be the pleasure of the family to have interred there, and the building and statue should receive such care as needful for their preservation and that neither the building mausoleum, nor the ground on which it is erected nor the statue nor the appurtenances of the mausoleum shall ever be in anyway or to any extent liable for any claim against or any debt of the university to be charged with any mortgage, deed of trust or other encumbrances.

The following is the description of the mausoleum at the time of its completion;

The lower story in which the remains of General Lee and various members of his family may rest is constructed of coraline limestone to correspond with the basement of the chapel and is a crypt containing cells or receptacles for twenty-eight persons. The chamber containing the monument is directly over this crypt and is of brick, like the corresponding part of the chapel. The floor of the chamber is tesselated with white veined marble and encaustic tiles. The walls consist of panels of grayish Indiana marble framed in dark Baltimore pressed brick and surmounted by semicular compartments.

In one of these compartments immediately facing the chapel is enscribed the name of General Lee together with dates of his birth and death. Immediately around the base of the sarcophagus is a border of dark tiling. The tesselated floor is on the level of the platform of the chapel which is raised three feet above the floor of the audience chamber.

The figure and the couch which are of statuary marble are mounted on a sarcophagus simple almost to severity in its order, and which rests on a granite base course. The sides of the sarcophagus are composed of two marble panels each, the space between the panels bearing in basso relievo on the one side. the Lee Coat of Arms, and on the other the arms of Virginia. The head and foot consist of one panel each, the former being ornamented with a simple cross the latter bearing the legend.

Robert Edward Lee
Born
January 19, 1807
Died
October 12, 1870

The figure is over life size and rests upon a heavily draped couch in an attitude of easy repose, the head being elevated to a natural position with the face turned lightly to the right. The feet are lightly crossed. The right forearm lies across the breast the hand holding by simple weight the blanket which covers the lower part of the body while the left arm is fully extended along the couch, this hand holding the hilt of a sword. The contour of the limbs is easily discerned through the covering which falls over the entire lower part of the body.

An anti-chamber connects the monument with the chapel and is separated from the former by iron doors. A large arched opening heavily curtained leads from the chapel into this anti-chamber. The monument is so placed and the light which falls from the roof so arranged that when the curtains are drawn and the iron doors open the figure can be seen from nearly every part of the floor and galleries of the chapel.

Imposing ceremonies marked the unveiling exercises on June 28, 1882. Miss Julia Jackson the daughter of the famous Stonewall Jackson had the honor of drawing the veil and Hon. John Warwick Daniel the Lame Lion of Lynchburg delivered the oration of magnificent proportions and couched in

Continued on page 52

Virginia's Gift to the Nation

By MRS. BERKELEY G. CALFEE

VIRGINIA, which has been happily described as that state which is just north of south and south of north occupies particularly unique situation, geographically speaking, but possesses a very special place in the history of the Nation, to which she had given so much in territory and in leadership that any but a brief mention of some of these gifts would prove too lengthy for the space of a magazine article.

Nor can these gifts of various kind and character be always catalogued separately, for the territories and the men through whose influence, or planning or powers they were secured to the Nation are so inter-twined that one can not be told without the other; which, after all is as it should be.

First of all, it may be well to mention what some histories slur over or ignore, that Virginia gave to the American continent its first permanent English speaking settlement, when she established that colony at Jamestown on that May day in 1607, all of thirteen years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. And that long before the Pilgrims reached our shores, Virginia had a regularly functioning law making body in her House of Burgesses, her governing body for nearly two centuries. Incidentally, this Virginia legislature is said to be the oldest continuous law-making body in the Anglo-Saxon world—having gotten off to such a good start! Much has been written of Massachusetts and the Mayflower, and it is high time that more attention was turned upon the Sarah Constant, the Goodspeed and the Discovery, that little fleet that brought doughty Captain John Smith and his band of Englishmen to the fair land they called Virginia, and to the Jamestown that was to be the cradle of the Nation.

Nor were these just adventurers, merely seeking gold in a new land, but men of serious and grave intent as was shown by the fact that the very first thing to engage their attention after landing was a religious service conducted by the Rev. Robert Hunt, who thus began the observance of the Christian religion on this continent, and so both the Nation and the Church had their beginnings at Jamestown. An altar was erected between two trees, protected from the hot spring sunshine by a piece of "sayle clothe", says an old record, and kneeling before this altar in the wilderness Virginia's frst settlers held a service of thanksgiving to Almighty God.

This evidence of deep religious feeling was not only a gesture, soon to be forgottten when dangers were past for barely a quarter of a century later a substantial brick church had been built by the colonists not only at Jamestown but in the countryside as well, and this latter church—old St. Luke's near Smithfield—yet standing today restored to good condition, is the oldest Protestant church still in continuous use in United States, whose government it antedates by nearly a hundred and fifty years. Tarleton's dragoons, rampaging through Virginia on their way to join Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, sheltered their horses in the oak grove surrounding this stately old pile, which has seen three centuries go by. And during the War Between the States not only the grove, but the church itself sheltered soldiers of opposing armies.

Virginia's first gift of territory to the Nation was given when representatives of the thirteen original colonies met around the council tables to ratify and sign the Articles of Federation, and some of the sister states, Maryland in particular, objected. Not because Virginia brought too little to the union, but, forsooth, because she brought too much: For the Virginia of that day was bounded on the west by the Mississippi river and on the north by the Great Lakes and Canada. She would on account of her great possessions, dominate the Union, was the protest; not knowing that because she was Virginia she would dominate it, anyhow: And so Virginia, to make the United States possible, laid upon the alter of her country that great rich territory north of the Ohio river, out of which the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and parts of several other were formed. Well may the Old Dominion be called the "Mother of States", for all of the states formed from that grant were once truly Virginia's possessions, given freely to the Nation which she was so instrumental in establishing.

Hardly two decades later, through the far-seeing statesmanship of a son of Virginia, another large area was added to the Nation through what is known as the "Louisiana Purchase" from the French government, And this purchase, sometimes called the "largest real estate transaction of history", was engineered to success by two Virginians, Thomas Jefferson, then in the presidential chair, and James Monroe, who was soon to succeed him there.

It was also in Jefferson's administration, and through his influence that two young men from his native county of Albemarle, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, were commissioned to explore the country west of the Mississippi River. Gone more than two years on exploratons that led them from their Virginia hills to the Pacific Ocean, and encountering adventures and enduring the hardships and stern realities that are ever the lot of the explorer, they returned and made their report to Congress, together with maps and charts of all the unknown land and the mighty rivers they had traced to their source. This remarkable expeditions, say historians, was an important factor in our claim to the Oregan country and north-west Territory which was next acquired.

It was General Sam Houston, a Virginian of the Valley, who was responsible more than any other

man for the coming of that rich empire of Texas into the Union, and it was due to the military leadership of two other Virginians, General Zachary Taylor and General Winfield Scott, that the American arms were victorious in the Mexican War, and that the southwest confines of the United States is now marked by the Rio Grande.

But as much as the Nation is indebted to Virginia for far-flung territories, much more is she in her debt for leadership, that intangible force that rightly used can move the world. For the wonderful personality of George Washington—the sword of the American Revolution, the commander-in-chief of the Continental armies, and the first president of the United State, For the seven other native-born Virginians who followed him into the presidential chair—making a total of eight for this small state against a total of only four for all of the New England states. With reason might the phrase "a Virginia Dynasty" be coined: For Thomas Jefferson, the pen of the Revolution—patriot statesman and president—whose gifts were so manifold that the world still wonders, and who always employed those gifts for the advancement and betterment of mankind. For James Madison, the Father of the Constitution: for John Marshall, who interpreted the Constitution; for James Monroe, whose statecraft and wise counsels live after him though a century has past; and for Matthew Fontaine Maury, whose great genius charted the unknown seas and placed his name among the great scientists of all time, and for so many more whose services as leaders of men have made indelible impressions upon the National life.

For Robert E. Lee, who "marches greater in defeat than conquorers in victory" and for Stonewall Jackson, two who have been acclaimed by the civilized world as two of the greatest soldiers of the English speaking race and whose lives showed forth characters that were even greater than was their military genius."

And in addition to these and many, many more, there are other Virginians to whom history has given tardy recognition, although their great services are now conceded by posterity. Among these heretofore unsung heroes may be mentioned General George Rogers Clark, elder brother of that intrepid explorer, William Clark, who in his successful campaign to capture the British forts in the Illinois country accomplished two very important objectives. First, to prevent the British and their Indian allies from carrying out their plan of attack on the settlers of what was then the western frontier, an attack which would most certainly have divided Washington's army and prevented the success of the Yorktown campaign; and second, the capture of all of that region, then claimed by the British, but perforce relinquished to the Colonies after Clark's decisive defeat of their forces. Clark and his men endured hardships comparable with the winter of Valley Forge, worse, in fact, if such could be, in the horror of that mid-winter campaign of marching and fighting. And but for his signal success it might have been Washington, instead of Cornwallis, who would have surrendered his sword at Yorktown,

Another Virginian of that day, whose exploits have become better known during the more recent years, was gallant young Jack Jouett, who covered forty-five miles in an all-night ride to bring safety to Jefferson and the members of the Virginia Legislature, then sitting in Charlottesville, after hearing the plot of Col. Banistre Tarleton to capture the author of the Declaration of Independence, who was then to be carried, in chains, to London. The moral effect of such a capture upon a struggling people, impoverished and worn with six years of war, can be imagined. Paul Revere was fortunate in having a Longfellow to sing his praises but his famed ride and the consequences involves fades into insignificance beside that of Jack Jouett—with Tarleton's troopers hot on his heels!

The scourge of that dread pestilence, Yellow Fever, was lifted from the world by the medical discoveries of Walter Reed, a Virginian; and it was Cyrus McCormick, another Virginian, whose inventions more than a century ago, have revolutionized the whole system of agriculture.

Nor does Virginia have to look back into the past, glorious as that past has been to find Virginians who have been acclaimed by the world, with the memory of Woodrow Wilson, president and internationalist, still fresh in all minds; with our own Admiral Dick Byrd safe home from his second voyage to the South pole, bringing contributions to science that are of world-wide importance, and with Carter Glass—recognized as the greatest authority of finance in the nation—in the United States Senate. Scions, these men, of families whose histories are bound in with the State itself, and inheriting their traditions of service together with their rare abilities from ancestors who did much to make this Nation what it is today.

Virginia has been first in so many things that one of the only two I shall mention strikes some Virginians of the present day as a bit humorous—Virginia produced the very first American millionaire in the person of Basil Gordon. His red brick house was in the little town of Falmouth, on the banks of the river that helped to bring him his fortune, which he made dealing in tobacco and in shipping. Another "first" that came in for considerable attention during Bicentennial year, was the fact that the first town to be named for General Washington was—appropriately enough!—in Virginia, and that this little town differed from all other Washington's scattered through the Nation because it had been laid out by Washington himself, who was then a young surveyor running lines for Lord Fairfax, and had been named in compliment to then unknown and youthful engineer.

But more than all Virginia is "first" in the hearts of her people, whose love for their state is something that those whose roots are not so deeply planted into the soil can never understand. And this affection—like our furniture and our traditions—we inherit from our ancestors, those home-loving English and Scotch, the French Huegonots and the Germans Palantine, all of whom have had a part in making this wonderful old state what it is. And who feel a pride in the fact that no other country of like size—and always meagerly populated—has been so lavish in gifts to the Nation and the world as has our own "Old Dominion".

Appomattox

As Viewed by Mrs. R. E. Lee

By MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS

SEVENTY years have passed since Lee surrendered at Appomattox, yet there are veterans still living who marched under principles in that event. Because of the universal interest taken in this historic scene, one would seem justified in the supposition that there is nothing by way of contemporary comment not already disclosed.

This, however is not the case. There are yet unpublished notes set down by those who learned of these happenings at first hand and who wrote of their impressions. Such is the letter here presented, written by the wife of the Confederate commander-in-chief two weeks after she had heard the details of surrender from Lee himself.

To Mrs. Lee the month of April, 1865, must have seemed to mark the end of the world. The year did not matter, or her street address. The letter is dated simply "Richmond 23rd"; and some soldier returning to his home in Clarke County, Virginia, was engaged to bear it to the addressee. "Cousin Mary", a sister of Bishop Meade, who at Arlington over thirty years before, had read the ceremony in which she, Mary Anne Randolph, promised to take Robert Edward for better or for worse "till death us do part."

Mrs. Lee's letter is written on both sides of a plain old-fashioned semi-lined sheet upon which she allows herself no margin—for stationery, like every article of manufacture in the war-torn South was precious. The body of the letter follows:—

"Richmond 23rd

I have just heard, my dear Cousin Mary, of an opportunity to Clarke and write to tell you that we are all well as usual and through the mercy of God all spared through the terrible ordeal through which we have passed. I feel that I could have blessed God if those who were prepared had filled a soldier's grave. I bless Him that they are spared I trust for future usefulness to their poor unhappy country. My little Rob has not yet come in but we have reason to think he is safe.

Though it has not pleased Almighty God to crown our exertions with success in the way and manner we expected, yet we must still trust and pray not that our wills but His may be done in Heaven and in earth.

I could not begin to tell you of the startling events that have been crowded into the last few weeks, but I want you all to know that when General Lee surrendered he had only 8 thousand 7 hundred muskets—that the enemy, by their own account, had nearly 80 thousand men, well provisioned and equipped, while ours had been out 7 days with only two days' rations; that they were fighting by day and marching all night without even time to parch their corn, their only food for several days. That even in this exhausted state they drove back the hosts of the enemy but could not follow up their advantage; that had Grant demanded an unconditional surrender they had determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible and cut their way through his encircling hosts, but the conditions he offered were so honorable that General Lee decided it was wrong to sacrifice the lives of these brave men when no object could be gained by it. For my part, it will always be a source of pride and consolation to me to know that all mine have perilled their lives, fortune, and even fame in so holy a cause. We can hear nothing certain from the rest of the army or from our President. May God bless and protect them. We can only pray for them.

Our plans are all unsettled. General Lee is very busy settling up his army matters and then we shall all probably go to some of those empty places in the vincinity of the White House. Fitzhugh has gone down there to see what he can do, but this place is an utter scene of desolation—so is our whole country, and the cruel policy of the enemy has accomplished its work too well. They have achieved by starvation what they never could win by their valor, nor have they taken a single town in the South except Vicksburg that we have not evacuated.

Dear Cousin, write me about you all and how you manage to exist. Would that I were able to help you. I do not think we shall be here very long, therefore, unless you can write at once you had better wait till you hear from me again. The girls and the general unite in love. He is wonderfully well considering all he has endured. Nannie, Smith's wife, is here and several of her boys who have come in.

Love to all friends,

Every affectionately yours,

M. C. Lee"

Bishop Meade, included in the "you all" of the letter, had the double distinction of having a grandfather on the staff of General George Washington and a grandson in the official family of Stonewall Jackson. Both grandfather and grandson bore the same given name, Richard Kidder. The former was the grandson of Sir Richard Everard of Much Waltham, England, the last proprietary governor of North Carolina. Sir Richard was an ardent royalist, a Jacobite under the first Hanoverians; but his American grandchildren became

one hundred per cent "rebels", and their grandchildren, in turn, followed suit in the second great "rebellion" in Anglo-American annals. By direction of General Washington, the first Richard Kidder Meade presided over the execution of the unfortunate Major Andrew and his letter describing that event is now in the possession of a descendant by the same name. After the Revolution, Washington always addressed his former aide as "Friend Dick".

The experiences of Richard Kidder Meade III were equally interesting. Under Major Anderson, he fought against Beauregard when the latter opened fire on Sumter. But Meade was a Virginian; and when Virginia, originally opposed to secession, refused to support "coercion", her people cast their lot on the side of the South. Like Lee, Meade followed his State; so that within a few weeks he found himself fighting at Bull Run this time under Beauregard and against the flag he had three months before defended. In this first major engagement of the war he lost his right arm, and, upon recovery, he became a member of Stonewall Jackson's staff. Like the first Richard Kidder, he was a skilled horseman and served with as much distinction in the War between the States as did his predecessor in the struggle with the mother country.

Mrs. Lee's expression in the first paragraph about the future usefulness of the survivors of the civil strife, whilst bringing up visions of the vast bivouac of the dead points also to the thought uppermost in the mind of her husband—the duty of these survivors toward their stricken country. For during the days of Radical reconstruction, more destructive than war itself, there were many Southerners who contemplated fleeing to other lands. Among these was the "Pathfinder of the Seas", perhaps America's greatest scientist,—"Matthew Fontaine Maury,—who followed Lee's advice and gave up the thought of such proffered honors as presiding over the French Academy of Sciences in order to teach the youth of the South at Lexington, Virginia, side by side with Lee and in the chair, or at least in the Military Institute, where Jackson sat before the call of war.

Grant's magnanimity at Appomattox needs no comment here; but it is well to bring to light this contemporaneous opinion from the wife of Grant's opponent, written as it was to an intimate friend and relative, with no idea of publication. The thought inevitably arises that had Grant not been persuaded to enter the political arena, for which he was not fitted and had instead stuck to his profession where his star had risen to the zenith the Republic might have been spared at least some of the ills of what has been well called "The Tragic Era", just as the honorable terms he offerd at Appomattox brought the alternative of peace rather than a continuation of the struggle.

In regard to the "cause" defended by Mrs. Lee, it is appropriate to add that the abolition of slavery an incidental outcome of a sectional conflict based primarily upon economic issues—is frequently thought of as the immediate reason for the clash of arms. If, however, a constitutional abolitionist and practicing emancipationist be synonymous terms, then General Lee was both. Without impugning the motives of the other side,—and he gave his own son no counsel at the outbreak of hostilities, leaving him free to decide under which flag he was to serve—Lee's reply before the examining Committee of Congress is worthy of repetition:

"We had, I was satisfied, sacred principles to maintain and rights to defend for which we were in duty bound to do our best, even if we perished in the endeavor.

The "little Rob" mentioned in Mrs. Lee's letter was Robert Edward, Jr. for whom his father would expect influence in securing promotion. To the suggestion that he put his youngest son on his staff, General Lee replied:

"I should prefer Rob's being in the line in an independent position, where he could rise by his own merit and not through the recommendation of his relatives."

"Little Rob" lived to write the invaluable volume entitled "Recollections and Letters of Robert E. Lee"; "Nannie, Smith's wife", is a reference to General Lee's sister-in-law and her four boys. Sidney Smith Lee had been an officer in the United States Navy.

Mrs. Lee's query as to how her relatives were managing to "exist" refers to the tremendous struggle that the Southern people had to secure the barest necessities of life. During the war, they had been supremely grateful to many who wore the Blue whenever the latter attempted to mitigate the sufferings of women and children who had lost their all. With regard to the ordered destruction of food stuffs, to which Mrs. Lee refers, it may be added that her husband never let slip a word of bitterness although he did at times deprecate what he considered unnecessary harshness towards noncombatants, as shown in the orders of General Pope and some of the other Federal commanders.

"The White House", to which Mrs. Lee refers, was inherited from her great-grandmother, Martha Washington, who had lived there as "the widow Custis". This old plantation, some thirty miles from Richmond, became the headquarters of General McClellan in the Spring of 1862, whence he directed his carefully planned and almost successful advance on Richmond.

McClellan and Lee had served in the Mexican War. Each had a high regard for the other. When McClellan advanced up the Peninsula, Mrs. Lee who had already been forced to abandon Arlington hastily left the "White House" pinning on the door a request that it be spared because of its associations with George and Martha Washington. According to the Prince de Joinville, then with McClellan, the Union leader "stationed sentinels around the residence of the hostile General, forbade anyone to enter it, and did not enter it himself. He planted his tent in a neighboring meadow."

It was at the "White House" that Mrs. Custis had met Colonel George Washington, and here they were married. By a series of curious coincidences the lives of Washington and Lee run in parallels. Both were born in Westmoreland County, one at Wakefield, the other at Stratford, itself the birthplace of two signers of Declaration of Independence. One married Martha Dandridge Custis

Continued on page 49

Stratford and Its Gardens

By MRS. FAIRFAX HARRISON

IN Virginia in recent years, Historic Restoration both of buildings and gardens has become one of our major interests, and to those engaged in it an absorbing occupation. That amazing adventure, which has given Colonial Williamsburg to the nation and stirred the imagination of thousands of people, not before conscious of being, so to speak, historic-minded, has also set the pace for other restorations, and being near neighbors, Stratford has enjoyed in full measure, the advantages of this situation.

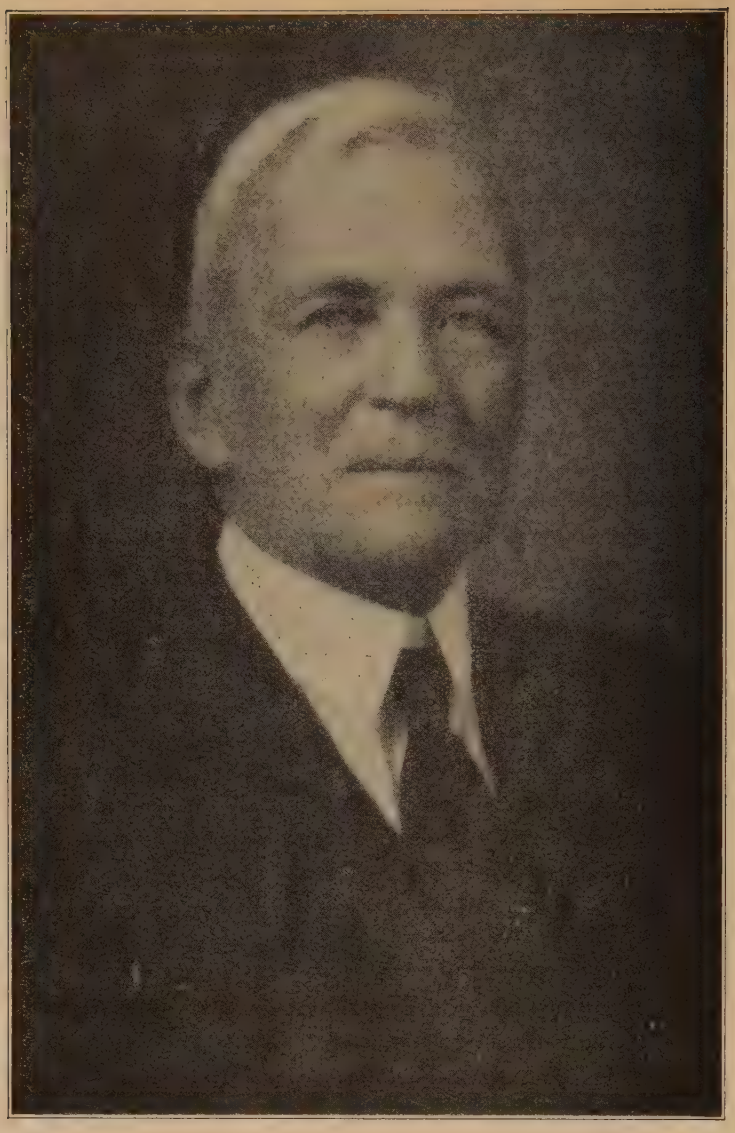
Tradition has it that Thomas Lee, got the plan of his new house at Stratford from the Capitol at Williamsburg. Which may or may not be the case, but it is pleasant to remember the old ties while profiting from the new so generously maintained. Whatever the source of his plan or its inspiration, as a builder Thomas Lee was a great success: just as in the Sahara every thing that arises above the sand, bears the imprint of Rome, so at Stratford all that has survived is the work of his hand.

Take Thomas Lee's plan and compare it with the "Principles Laid Down for English Gardens" in a book known to have been in America at that period, and we find, "The English House fits its site with due orderly accompaniment of gardens, terraces and courtyards. Symmetry of design became the prevailing feature, not only of the main block, but of the surrounding buildings. An orderly balance of the several groups was an essential feature of the design." Go to Stratford today and see how carefully these directions were carried out.

The Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, when it came into possession of the property found the central group of buildings intact, but all traces of gardens had disappeared. There was evidence of the existence of very extensive gardens, given in a letter written by Thomas Lee Shippen, grandson of the builder, while on a visit to Stratford in 1790, and with this as a guide the Garden Club of Virginia set out on its voyage of discovery, which may be said to have divided itself in three periods as follows:

1. Preliminary research.
2. Interpreting the evidence and designing the plan.
3. Construction and planting.

Continued on page 48



LYON GARDNER TYLER

August, 1853---February 12, 1935

AMONG the many eulogies written of this beloved son of the South not one could come more truly from the heart than the tribute which the Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy would pay his honored memory.

Noble son of a noble line, he added luster to the name. Distinguished as an educator, genealogist scholar and historian; beloved for his unaffected gracious manner, his delightful social graces and the courage and devotion that characterized his whole life, he was outstanding. Virginia mourns his loss though giving thanks for his life and example.

But to the Daughters of the Confederacy his loss is irreparable. For forty years now, this organization has labored with a singleness of heart and purpose that the righteousness of the Confederate Cause might be recognized by all and that the men who carried its stainless banner be accorded their proper place in history. In all our task and every effort we had one ally, a strong and faithful ally, one whose gifts of heart and mind were outstanding, who was ever on the alert that history should be taught as it really is. To this champion and patriot. Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, beloved by all who were privileged to know him, we owe a lasting debt of gratitude.

Jaquelin Ware Nottingham
President Virginia Division U. D. C.

Forty Years With the Virginia Division U. D. C.

By MRS. CABELL SMITH

WHEN the great wave of Confederate patriotism converged in the organization of the society which became the sister of the Confederate Memorial Association, Virginia was so embued with the spirit that two Divisions were the result. The first chapter was formed in the home of Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, in Charlottesville, May, 1894, as auxiliary to the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, and was therefore called "The Grand Division of Virginia". Mrs. Garnett was the first president, and organized a number of other chapters in the state. By some mistake the Grand Division did not receive its charter until February, 1896. At the first regular meeting of this group the following officers were elected: Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, president, Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, first vice president, Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, second vice president, Mrs. Thomas Lewis, third vice president, Mrs. Robert T. Meade, inspector, Mrs. A. D. Estill, treasurer, Mrs. Noah K. Davis, corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. F. Trumbull, recording secretary, Mrs. F. H. Smith, chaplain.

Mrs. Garnett became a dominant factor in the organization, and was eventually made honorary president of the division. It was she who designed the badge for the division and she was for many years its custodian. The scholarship at Farmville Normal School, the first Normal scholarship established in the state was named for her. A beautiful picture, copy of a miniature, adorns the pages of the Petersburg Convention Minutes which was held in 1920, proving that she is still held in loving remembrance. In May, 1897, the Grand Division held its convention in Alexandria, with Mrs. Garnett presiding. It was on the 22nd day of January of this year that the General Dabney H. Maury chapter, of Philadelphia, had been organized in the home of Mrs. George Brown, with Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, president. This was the first chapter formed north of the Mason and Dixon's line, and it became a member of Virginia Division as there was no prospect of a division in Pennsylvania at that time. The chapter had many vicissitudes in their efforts to erect a monument to 224 unknown Confederate soldiers who had died in Northern prisons. The story of this monument reads like a romance, and has been embodied in an authentic history of the chapter written by Mrs. James P. Halsey, the daughter of General Maury, for whom the chapter was named. The chapter was not allowed to place the monument in Philadelphia, and finally solved their problem of almost superhuman difficulties by bringing the monument to Richmond Virginia, and erecting it in Hollywood, where it was unveiled with elaborate ceremonies, October 25, 1902.

Another chapter was organized at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, which also belonged to the Grand Division.

At the convention of the division held in Petersburg, in 1898, Mrs. Thomas McCullough, of Staunton, was elected president. She was the daughter of Major Jed Hotchkiss, one of Stonewall Jackson's trusted engineers, and she lived up to traditions of her brave father. She later became Mrs. Holmes of Charleston, South Carolina. She served the organization as chairman of the Jefferson Davis monument association and did valiant work in this capacity.

In 1899, the convention of the Grand Division was held in Richmond. The name of Janet Weaver Randolph (Mrs. Norman V. Randolph) had now become inalienably associated with this body of women. She had worked in the Memorial Association with unfagging zeal, which was continued throughout her life. The Confederate Museum owed much of its success to her wise counsel, the United Daughters of the Confederacy had never a more loyal, faithful worker in the ranks. She consistently refused to be president saying when this was repeatedly urged upon her, that her most effective place was on the floor of the Convention She was the originator of the Relief Fund in the division which was named in her honor, and also of the same Fund in the general organization. This Fund, too, bears her name. The division has done all in its power to honor her, making her honorary president, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy elected her to the same position. A scholarship at William and Mary College was named for her, and the city of Richmond made her its official Mother, an honor rarely bestowed. In all of the great undertakings which have made the power and renown of the organization, Mrs. Randolph had a leading part which was fulfilled with a rare combination of fidelity, sound common sense and superb devotion to all things Confederate.

The Grand Division met in Danville for the convention of 1900 and elected Mrs. Robert T. Meade, of Petersburg, president. She was the daughter of Adjutant George Guy Johnson, the hero of the Ninth of June Battle. She organized the Petersburg chapter, and has continued through all succeeding years prominent in Confederate undertakings, and was made honorary president of the division. Mrs. Meade presided over the Staunton convention of 1901 and the Lexington convention of 1902, and was president when the two divisions met in joint session at Lynchburg in 1903.

Meantime what was then known as the First Virginia Division had perfected a temporary organization at the home of Mrs. Philip Tabb Yeatman, 220 Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia, on February 14, 1895. Miss Kate Mason Rowland, the gifted authoress, was chairman of this meeting. A request from Mrs. Yeatman to the general organization resulted in the charter for the Mary Custis Lee chapter, of Alexandria, which was dated April 15, 1895. This charter contained the following names: Mrs. Philip Tabb Yeatman, Miss Minnie Lee Lloyd, Miss Kate Mason Rowland, Miss Eliza Selden Washington, Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, Mrs. Julian Taylor, Mrs. Samuel B. Davis, Mrs. Emily Virginia Mason, Miss Margaret Howell Smith, Miss Fannie Forsythe Mason, Mrs. Virginia Mason Bower, Miss Rebecca Ramsey. During the summer of 1895, the Black Horse chapter, at Warrenton, the Lucy Minor Otey chapter at Lynchburg and the Appomattox chapter having been organized, Mrs. Yeatman issued a call for delegates from these chapters to meet at Alexandria, October 21, 1895, to form a division. The delegates elected were Miss Mary Amelia Smith, Warrenton, Mrs. Samuel B. Davis and Mrs. Lee from Alexandria, Mrs. James A. Scott from Lynchburg, and Miss Kate Mason Rowland proxy for Appomattox. Miss Rowland presided and Mrs. James A. Scott acted as secretary. Fortunately for the truth of history Mrs. Scott preserved a copy of the Minutes of this meeting. In commemoration of the Battle of Ball's Bluff, the 21st of October was selected as the date for the annual meeting. Officers elected at the first convention were: Mrs. Lottie Preston Clarke, of Lynchburg, president, Mrs. Samuel B. Davis, Alexandria, first vice president, Mrs. C. W. Hunter, Appomattox, recording secretary, Miss Ruth Easly, Lynchburg, corresponding secretary, Miss Belle Hunter, Warrenton, historian, Miss Virginia Beverly Corse, treasurer, Miss Margaret Morrison, registrar.

The next Convention was held at Warrenton, in 1896, in the home of Miss Mary Amelia Smith. At this convention the chapters had grown from four to thirteen and had numerous projects under consideration. Mrs. W. C. N. Merchant, of Chatham was appointed chairman of a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and it is here she began her career of meteoric service to the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Clark declining reelection, Miss Mary Amelia Smith was selected as her successor.

At the convention held in Lynchburg, in 1897, the growth of the division had become more apparent. The meetings were no longer held in a private home, but in the City Hall of Masons. Formal welcomes were extended and formal speeches, as well as reports were heard. Mrs. Edwin A. O'Brien of Alexandria was elected president. She and her sister, Mrs. James A. Alexander were known in convention lovingly as the "Irish Twins", and were faithful, energetic members of the organization for many years. Mrs. Alexander organized the Bull Run chapter, and erected almost single handed the monument there. She was the first Custodian of the Cross of Honor for Virginia, and was presented a gold cross in recognition of her valuable work in this capacity. She was also made Honorary Custodian for life, and honorary president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

From the convention at Appomattox, in 1898, came the first printed Minutes. Here the first Memorial Service was conducted. By a strange fatality the first testimonial read was that of the Mary Custis Lee chapter, on the death of Winnie Davis, the Daughter of the Confederacy. Here the first committee, exclusive of convention committees was appointed—This was the committee to investigate the Histories used in the public schools. An envoy from the Grand Division, Miss Nannie Wiseman, of Ann Eliza Johns chapter, Danville, was greeted at this convention. In responding to the welcome extended Miss Wiseman asked that a committee be appointed to consider a plan of union between the two divisions now existing in Virginia.

In 1899, the convention met at Portsmouth, and elected Mrs. James Y. Leigh, of Norfolk, president. Mrs. Leigh had served on many important committees in the general organization, and was later

COLONNADES, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

made their treasurer. In 1900 Mrs. Leigh presided over the convention held in Woodstock, where Mrs. James H. Williams of that place had organized an active chapter, and achieved renown by her work on monuments, and her literary ability. A committee was formed by Mrs. Leigh to assist the state regent in looking after the Virginia room in the Confederate Museum. The Confederate Memorial Literary Society had been formed to preserve the White House of the Confederacy, and this being one of its greatest assets, the Virginia Daughters of Confederacy have had a permanent part in its upkeep.

In 1901 the convention again met in Alexandria. It was during this meeting that the delegates visited Arlington cemetery to decorate the graves of Confederate soldiers buried there, and Mrs. Leigh president of the division, standing on the mound in the center of the Confederate cemetery suggested the Arlington Confederate monument which was later designed and executed by Sir Moses Ezekiel, one of the Newmarket Cadets. At this convention Mrs. W. C. N. Merchant, of Chatham, was chosen president. Mrs. Merchant has served acceptably in almost every office in the gift of the state and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was chairman for Virginia of the Shiloh monument committee where she covered herself with glory, she was so signally successful as chairman of Education for the state that her services in this capacity were commandeered by the general organization. At Charleston, South Carolina, in 1927, she was elected President-General and her knowledge of the history and growth of the work had been of inestimable value to the entire group.

Mrs. Merchant presided over a large convention held in Norfolk, in 1902. Committees had now been formed on new Chapter, Commemorative Meetings and Monuments and Cemeteries. The last named committee, with Mrs. E. A. O'Brien chairman made such a magnificent report at this time that 500 copies were printed and distributed to the chapters and divisions. The final achievement of Mrs. Merchant's regime was to call a joint meeting of the two divisions to be held in Lynchburg, May 20, 1903.

On May 20, 1903, the First Virginia Division and the Grand Division met in joint session, in Lynchburg, in the Assembly Hall of the Hill City Lodge. In the absence of Mrs. Merchant, whose mother was critically ill, Mrs. James Y. Leigh, first vice president, presided. There were now twenty-nine chapters in the First Virginia Division, with a full voting strength of sixty-five, and forty-two chapters in the Grand Division with a voting strength of seventy-nine. The basis of union was outlined by Miss Ruth Jennings of Lynchburg, and Mrs. Randolph made the motion for union. "For love of Virginia", this motion was seconded by Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, and the motion prevailed. Mrs. William A. Smoot who had done splendid work for promoting union, was elected president, but was taken ill at the close of the convention, and Miss Ruth Jennings acted as president until the meeting in Norfolk in the fall when she was formally elected. She presided at Petersburg the following year, and at Richmond, in 1905. The former Grand Division was allowed to keep their charter numbers. The tact and graciousness of Miss Jennings overcame the many and serious questions of amalgamation. After her term of office in Virginia Miss Jennings became Mrs. Alison St. John Lawton, of Charleston, South Carolina, and was eventually made president of that division, the only woman who has served two divisions in this capacity. Later Mrs. Lawton was made Historian General, and still later President General.

Mrs. William R. McKenny, of Petersburg, became the next president of the Virginia division. Two magnificent monuments of great importance were unveiled during Mrs. McKenney's administration, the J. E. B. Stuart monument unveiled May 31, and the Jefferson Davis monument, unveiled June 3, on Monument Avenue, in Richmond. Mary Custis Lee chapter in Lexington has consummated the purchase of the home of Stonewall Jackson in Lexington, and now engaged in converting it into a hospital. The charter of the General Dabney H. Maury chapter which had been recalled was restored to the chapter. One of the outstanding achievements was the erection and carrying to a successful conclusion the building at Jamestown Exposition. This building was a replica of the home of President Davis, in Mississippi and was named

MRS. JAMES MERCER GARNETT

Founder and first president of Albermarle Chapter No. 1 Va. Div. United Daughters of the Confederacy.

CAPT. JAMES MERCER GARNETT

Rockbridge Artillery C. S. A. Prof. English Language and Literature University of Va. Commander John Bowie Strange Camp N. C. V. of Charlottesville, Va. When Albermarle Chapter No. 1 Va. Div. U. D. C. was founded by Mrs. Garnett and held its first meeting in the Garnett House on West Lawn in May 1894.

"Beauvoir". The building was suggested by Mrs. Cabell Smith, the site was secured by Mrs. Frank Antony Walke, and Mrs. Norman V. Randolph was chairman of the committee. Lunches were served as a part of the activities of the place, and the division emerged from the venture free from debt of any kind.

Mrs. C. B. Tate of Pulaski, succeeded Mrs. McKenney as president, and held her first convention at Manassas, in 1909. This was one of the most beautiful and inspiring conventions in the division's history. Mrs. W. S. Hynson, the capable president of Manassas chapter, inaugurated the serving of luncheon at the place of meeting, which was a happy innovation. It was natural that Mrs. Tate should be deeply interested in educational work as she had been a teacher for many years. The first chairman of education in the state was appointed by her. Mrs. James F. Hart of Chatham was selected for this honor, and she secured the first scholarship at Farmville. Many of the histories used in the schools of Virginia were found to be particularly unfair in relation to the South. One history (Elson's) being especially obnoxious. Steps were taken to have the use of this History abolished in the schools, and splendid work was done along this line. Mrs. J. Enders Robertson, the competent historian of the division, had been elected as first Historian General, and she greatly aided by her wise counsel. She had prepared by her son, Mr. Morgan P. Robinson, a statistical pamphlet concerning the "Boyson Essay", which refuted the charges of illiteracy in the South, and did much to calm public sentiment. Mrs. Robinson also did splendid work in the Memorial Association, being largely instrumental in having the name of Jefferson Davis restored to Cabin John Bridge, near Washington, D. C. Mrs. Tate's husband was one of the Newmarket cadets, and later when Mrs Tate was appointed Custodian of Lee Chapel, in Lexington, this fact was the great interest and value.

Mrs. Nathan D. Eller, of Lynchburg, was elected at Manassas. Mrs. Eller became known as the "Mother of the Districts", as she inaugurated this important function which has been adopted by many other divisions. Uniform historical programs were introduced, and the fund for the relief of Confederate women in their own homes was begun. A Home for Needy Confederate Women had been established in Richmond, by Mrs. Nelson Powell, and a number of her associates, many years ago. This project had grown tremendously under influence of Mrs. Andrew Jackson Montague, now acting president of the Home, and she had secured much assistance from the various chapters of the state. A plan to give the division proper representation on the Board of this home in order to make it one of the objects of division work was not accepted by Mrs. Montague and the division therefore established its own relief fund which was later named for Mrs. Norman V. Randolph who suggested it.

Mrs. Eller took part in the ceremonies when the exquisite Tiffany glass windows, the gifts of the different southern states, were unveiled in Old Blanford Church, Petersburg, and in the unveiling many Confederate monuments and markers. Mrs. Eller was followed by Mrs. A. A. (Susie Stuart) Campbell, Wytheville, Mrs. Campbell was a niece of the great Confederate Cavalryman, J. E. B. Stuart, and a sister of Hon. Henry Carter Stuart, governor of the state. She was a woman of great brilliance of intellect, a parliamentarian of note, and filled her office with such distinction that she was elected Historian General. In one year of her administration the division added fourteen new chapters to its roster, and she signed during her term 3,033 certifcates of membership, record breaking achievement. During this time the legislature of Virginia realizing the vast good being accompublished by relief fund appropriated $5000.00 for this purpose. One thousand one hundred eleven crosses of honor were bestowed. Two outstanding events in which she participated were the Confederate Vets. Alumni Reunion which was held at the University of Virginia when 118 students who had survived the conflict received medals from the University, and the attendance of a special performance of "The Bishop's Candlesticks" for them at the Richmond theatre, given by James K. Hackett.

Mrs. Campbell's articles written for "The Confederate Veteran" were literary gems of the first magnitude. On her board and active in many ways was Miss Nannie Dryden Kensett, of Norfolk, who deserves especial mention for her careful revision of the state constitution and by laws.

At the Richmond convention of 1913, Mrs. S. A. Riddick of Smithfield, became president. As Virginia Griffin she had won laurels by services to the state and her fine work as treasurer of the division. Eighteen chapters of Children of the Confederacy were added during her presidency, including the chapter at Staunton which was organized by Mrs. J. F. F. Cassell with 575 members, a record that has never been surpassed. The relief fund was raised to $5600.00. Mrs. Reddick took part in the ceremonies consequent upon the unveiling of the Arlington Confederate monument, the state having raised over two thousand dollars in excess of any other division, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Thomas S. Bocock.

Under the leadership of Miss Nellie Preston who became the next president, the scholarships in State Normal schools. were raised to four, on in to $6,500.00. The division published a pamphlet called "Virginia Leads" which had been compiled by Mrs. Cabell Smith, and which was found of great value to the schools of the state. Under Miss Preston's capable direction the war work began to assume large proportions. The hospital work at Neuilly, France, was begun upon her motion, and the adoption of Belgium orphans, also.

Mrs. William Cabell Flournoy succeeded Miss Preston, and is known as the War President. She appointed Mrs. A. A. Campbell director of war work. The largest sale of war savings stamps made by any woman in America was made by the fourth vice president, Mrs. J. K. Bowman, of Richmond. Mrs. John L. Hagan, of Anne Eliza Johns Chapter, Danville, was appointed by Mrs. McAdoo for the Liberty Loan Drive, all chapters responding nobly investing $907 250 in Liberty Bonds and $1,177,750 in Victory Loan Bonds. Members of Virginia chapters made 33,990 hospital garments, and

22,972 knitted garments. Forty-five Belgian orphans were supported at a cost of $1,588.50.

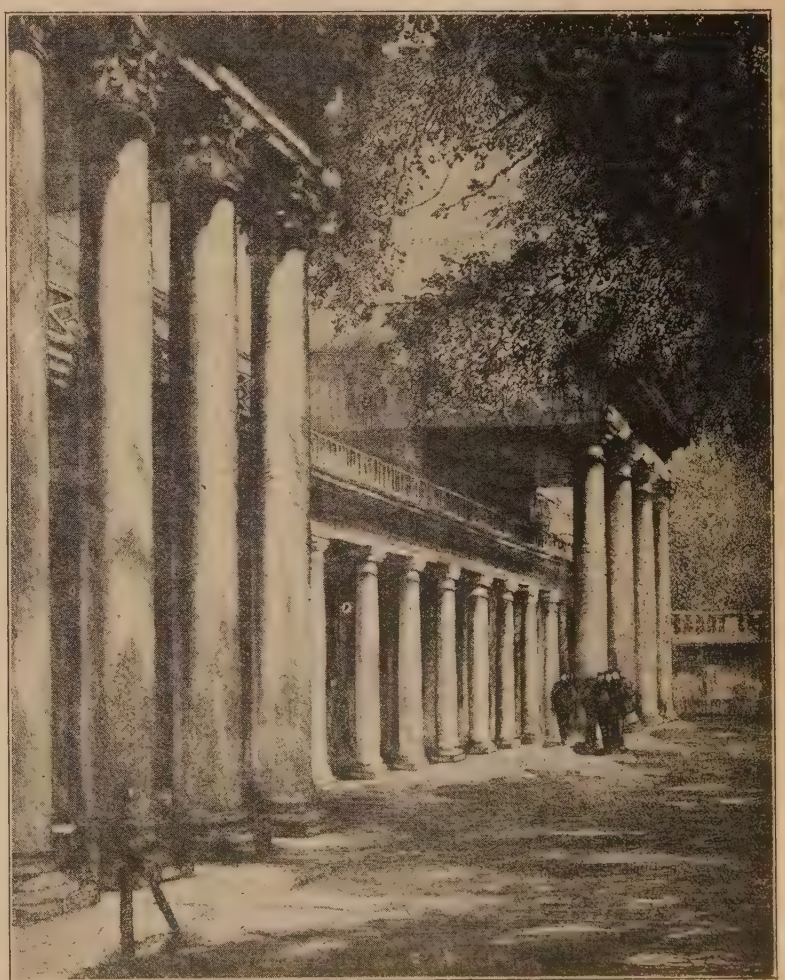
Upon motion of Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke, the division undertook the support of a patient at the tubercular sanitorium at Catawba. This later being increased to two cots. At Mrs. Flournoy's second convention held in Staunton, it was decided to place a Custodian at Lee Chapel. The division also endorsed the efforts of Mrs. E. E. Moffett, of North Carolina, to erect a monument in Richmond to Commodore Maury.

Mrs. Cabell Smith was elected president at this convention. Her first official act after the meeting of the executive board and signing the agreement with the authorities at Washington and Lee, under competent legal advice, was to place Mrs. C. B. Tate as Custodian of Lee Chapel. A gift of $1000.00 for this purpose was received from Mrs. Charles F. Senf, of New York, to assist with this work. A plan for the erection of a Home for the United Daughters of the Confederacy on grounds given for this purpose by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society was presented by Mrs. Randolph to the general convention and endorsed by them. It was during Mrs. Smith's term of office that the plan proposed by Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes for the restoration of Arlington was presented first to the Welby Carter chapter, of Upperville, and later Mrs. Keyes appeared by invitation of Mrs. Smith before the convention which met in Richmond. Daughters of the Confederacy in their efforts to enlarge the Lee Chapel, at Lexment. Resolutions were passed and published in many southern papers, as well as "The Confederate Veteran" protesting against the omission of names of southern heroes from the walls of the Amphitheatre in Washington. Mrs. Smith participated in the exercises at the opening of the Confederate Memorial Institute and at the unveiling of a monument near Winchester to Colonel Snowdon Andrews. She represented the division at funerals of Sir Moses Ezekiel and General William Crawford Gorgas. She also represented the division at the unveiling of monuments to General John S. Mosby, at Warrenton, and to General Stonewall Jackson, at Charlottesville. While occupied with war work in Washington and at Camp Meade, Mrs. Smith participated in many activities of Daughters of the Confederacy in that vicinity, always with a view to enlarging the usefulness and scope of division work. At Richmond convention of 1921, Mrs. James A. Scott of Lynchburg, was elected president. The outstanding achievements of her regime was over-ruling the plans and action of the United Daughters of Confederacy in their efforts to enlarge Lee Chapel, Lexington, thus preserving in its original beauty and simplicity this most sacred shrine. Mrs. Scott participated in the welcome and functions incident upon the visit of Marshal Foch to Virginia, and assisted Mrs. Keyes in her work on the restoration of Arlington. She also represented Virginia when the bust of General Lee was presented to the Hall of Fame in New York. When the memorial window was presented to the Red Cross Building in Washington, she again took part in the ceremonies. The finale of her two years' work was a successful campaign for an endowment by which the Custodian at Lee Chapel could be maintained.

Mrs. Edwin Goffigon, of Cape Charles, succeeded Mrs. Scott. These two, with Mrs. Frank Harrold, President General, and Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler were the committee selected to meet with authorities of Washington and Lee University and decide definitely the matter of the restoration of Lee Chapel. On account of the great wave of sentiment in Va. against any change in the Chapel the Board of Trustees of the College presented a group of resolutions which included the following: "Resolved that in the opinion of the Board it is inexpedient to proceed further with the plans hitherto proposed and discussed in relation to Lee Chapel."

Mrs. Goffigon participated in the Monroe Centennial Celebration in Richmond and attended the unveiling of many monuments and markers.

Meantime the work at the Soldiers' Home which had been carried on chiefly through the continued efforts of Mrs. B. A. Blenner assisted by many con-



WEST LAWN, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

tributions from chapters in the State, became an interesting and vital part of the work. Mrs. Blenner has served on many important and successful committees in both state and general organization, and as Treasurer General. Routine activities proceeded with renewed progress during Mrs. Goffigon's term of office, and the division was terribly saddened by the early death of this lovely, loyal woman who had served them faithfully throughout her life.

Mrs. Ambrose Carrington Ford, of Clifton Forge, was her successor, and entered a term of financial prosperity, and diversification of effort. The financial success was due almost entirely to the personal generosity of Mrs. Ford, as the business success was due almost entirely to her level head and clear thinking. On page 253 of the Minutes of the Charleston Convention of 1927 will be found these words, "A contribution of $5000.00 was made by Mrs. A. C. Ford to the Hero Fund quota of Virginia." Eleven hundred copies of "Women of the South in War Time" were sold, and all old obligations wiped away. The Jefferson Davis highway marker was placed at the boundary line of Virginia and the District, this being the eastern terminus of the highway. The convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy held in Richmond while Mrs. Ford was president was characterized with great brilliance and a record breaking attendance, among the guests being Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Mrs. William A. Roberts of Chase City, daughter of Mrs. Thomas S. Bocock and niece of Mrs. McSerry, former President General, became the next president. The first crosses of military service were presented at a state convention at this time, the first recipients being Captain Greenlee Letcher, son of Governor John Letcher, and Dr. Stuart McGuire, son of Dr. Hunter McGuire, a member of General Jackson's staff. As house guest of Governor and Mrs. Harry Flood Byrd, Mrs. Roberts participated in the ceremonies incident to the return of the flag taken from the capitol at Richmond at its evacuation by Major Stevens; and returned after long years by his grandson, Frederick Atherton Stevens.

During Mrs. Roberts' administration Mrs. Chas. E. Bolling, of Richmond, made the motion that the last $50,000.00 on the purchase of Stratford, the birthplace of General R. E. Lee, be contributed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. This motion was submitted to the chapters and voted upon favorably at the next Convention. Mrs. Bolling was elected president in 1929. Mrs. Bolling inherited from her father, the celebrated humorist, Dr. George Bagby, the gift of a ready pen which has always been an asset in her leadership.

Eight captured battle flags were returned to the Confederate Museum, and through the courtesy of the C. M. L. S. were given into the custody of the Virginia and placed in a handsome bronze stand, the gift of Mr. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, in the Mausoleum of Lee Chapel, near the recumbent statue of General Lee. The services on this occasion were most impressive.

A tablet was placed in Lexington on the stable which was the home of Traveller, as a memorial to the horse so beloved by his master, and his faithful companion through all the years.

The division completed its quotas to the Maury scholarship, and the Maury bust fund, and registration attained a high mark of efficiency through the painstaking work of Mrs. J. E. Davenport, of Norfolk. So splendid was the work of this registrar that the general organization selected her for registrar general at their next election. Pensions for relief work were increased to 14,000 through the efforts of Mrs. Bolling, and Mrs. Judd.

Resolutions were presented by Mrs. Bolling to the general organization which resulted in the manufacture and distribution of a correctly designed Battle Flag of the Confederacy, in proper size for use on memorial occasions. She was appointed by the general organization chairman of this committee which she has served with great zeal and efficiency.

Miss Annie V. Mann, of Petersburg, was Mrs. Bolling's successor. During her term the fund for the relief of Confederate women was increased from $14,000.00 to $25,000.00 and the pensions of Confederate soldiers which had been cut were restored. Four boulders were placed along the Jefrson Davis Highway, and many dogwood trees planted. The U. D. C. card file system was adopted at some expense to the division, which has been amply justified.

The Raines banner was won for the second time by the historian, Mrs. Palmer. By a singular coincidence the only time the banner had been won before was when Miss Mann was historian of the division. The moving picture produced by Mrs. Charles Schaadt, of Richmond, was shown for the first time during Miss Mann's presidency. Through the energy and perseverance of Mrs. Sidney Cox, of Smithfield, the educational work was placed on a firm business basis. Protests against use of Muzzey's History in the schools of Virginia were again voiced, and public sentiment aroused. Miss Mann served as aide to General Homer Atkinson, commander-in-chief of Confederate Veterans at the inauguration of President Roosevelt, and received with the President General, Mrs. Byrne, and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson at the dedication of the Lee cottage at White Sulphur Springs. She also entertained the general officers at a banquet during the Reunion in Richmond. The Division was represented by her in Petersburg on this occasion.

Through the ready watchfulness of Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke, of Norfolk, who was for many years Custodian of Flags and Pennants in the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the label which bore the picture of General R. E. Lee designed for beer bottles bearing the name "Pride of the South" was not used. The tact and courtesy of Mrs. Walke were of great moment in bringing this about.

Mrs. Severn Nottingham was elected president in Richmond in 1933. The great problem of relief which the large increase in pensions does not enable the division to meet, occupies much time and thought of both the president and the chairman, Mrs. Charles E. Bolling. The completion of the Stratford quota and that for the Raines scholarship and a large cut in the Jefferson Davis Memorial fund are encouraging, the birthday gift of

500.00 to the general organization testifies the ontinued activity of the chapters as well as their eneros.ty. The inauguration of a chapter presi-ent's dinner at state conventions was a step for-ard in efficiency.

Although not sponsored by the division, the Southern Magazine had its birth in Virginia and vas presented to the general organization from Virginia, and its editor, Miss Claudia Hagy has ong been a loyal worker in the division.

Mrs. Nottingham participated in the exercises onsequent upon the unveiling of a portrait of Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, in the home of the Virginia Historical Society, to which the division had contributed. She also spoke at the unveiling of a monument in New Kent County erected to the memory of the soldiers of that County. She was the representative of the division when the statue of General R. E. Lee was at last presented to Statuary Hall in Washington, D. C. She brings to her task of leadership great enthusiasm and energy. Assisted by her competent board the division moves bravely and steadily on.

Supplimented by the state, the Virginia Division has spent thousands of dollars in relief work. Their war work was almost unbelievable. Care of Veterns and their families has been the outstanding work of every chapter in the state. Vast sums have been spent in the education of children of Confederate lineage. Monuments have been built at a cost which cannot be estimated. The historical work has been stupendous and of great moment. Men like Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, Dr. H. L. McIlwaine, Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, Mr. W. G. Stanard, and Mr. Stuart Bryan have assisted in righting the wrongs of history which are being so persistently pointed out by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Following a well authenticated example, a beloved Virginian once divided all Southern women into three parts. First, those who wanted to be Daughters of the Confederacy and could not; she was sorry for them. Second, those who could be Daughters of the Confederacy and would not; she was ashamed of them. Third, those who had availed themselves of the patriotic privilege, and were helping with organized strength to carry forward the great purpose of their existence; she was proud of these, and knew that in their hands the Old Dominion was forever safe.

ORIGIN OF U. D. C. MOTTO

"Love Makes Memory Eternal"

By JOSEPHINE McPHERSON

IN 1927, while Mrs. James Start Fitzhugh was President of Albemarle Chapter No. 1 Virginia Div. United Daughters of the Confederacy in Charlottesville, a gentleman living in Kentuckey wrote to her asking the name of the author of the motto "Love Makes Memory Eternal". While visiting in Charlottesville, he had been impressed with this quotation on the Confederate Monument in the Albemarle County Court Square.

Mrs. Fitzhugh asked a number of older members of the chapter if they knew the author and no one could recall who had suggested this beautiful motto.

Then she wrote to the beloved "Mother Richmond," Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, organizer of the first Richmond Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy, contemporary and devoted friend of Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, who organized the Daughters of the Confederacy of Charlottesville and the University of Virginia in May 1894. Mrs. Randolph regretted that she could not recall the name of the author of the motto but sent Mrs. Fitzhugh, a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Grand Division of the Va. U. D. C. for 1902 held in Lexington, Va.

These minutes gave the name of Miss Nannie Wiseman as First Vice-President. Having known Miss Wiseman, Mrs. Fitzhugh wrote her a letter of inquiry and was delighted with her reply, Miss Wiseman stated, that at the State Conference in Lexington, Va. during the business hours some one called attention to the fact that we had no motto and suggested that the members be requested to write a motto on strips of paper, same to be collected by the pages, read and decided upon; all of which was done.

"Imagine my surprise and gratification", wrote Miss Wiseman when mine—"Love Makes Memory Eternal," was one of two approved, the other Kipling's "Lest We Forget."

Mine was finally accepted. So our Virginia motto originated and was given by a member of the Ann Eliza Johns Chapter U. D. C. of Danville Va."

On August, 7, 1934, in her ninetieth year, Anne Eliza Wiseman, (better known as Miss Nannie) passed on to her heavenly home. She had seen Danville grow from a small villege to a city, had lived there through the vicissitudes of the War Between the States, had known it when it was the Capital of the Confederacy and later through reconstruction days.

She was a charter member of the Danville Memorial Association. The writer asked permission of Mrs. Fitzhugh to give this sketch to the readers of the Southern Magazine so, that we may remember this dear woman who was one of the leaders of the Virginia Daughters of the Confederacy in the early days of the organization.

May we hold high the torch of truth concerning our Southern History and ever remember and cherish our Confederate soldiers, their widows and all Confederate women with the Love that truly makes Memory Eternal.

MARY D. CARTER

Foremost Woman Historian

By JOHN E. HOBEIKA
(Author—Lee, The Soul Of Honor)

NOTHING is more difficult than to try to portray the life, character and achievements of a person who stays in the background, and is averse to the plaudits of the world; yet, when one's heart reverberates with the music of this person's accomplishments and listens to the symphony of his or her deeds, one cannot withhold admiration—words must burst forth like fagots in the nights that bejewel canopy of heaven and lend bewitching charm and enchantment to the history of mankind. Of women of genius who are daily making an indelible impression upon the history of their time, Miss Mary D. Carter can be ranked foremost. It is beyond the ability of the writer to give what may be called a satisfactory delineation of her whole career of her essentially lovely character; for, like Lee, Miss Carter is far from earth, while she is easily approached, kind and generous beyond belief, amiable, astute and very warm. she holds herself aloof in so far as the plaudits of the world are concerned; and little, very little is known of her life and character aside from the decided sacrifice of her time and means to shedding light upon the Brothers' War. We know her best as the heroine of Confederate history the luminous soul of that noble cause. The vibrant star in the propagation and justice of its truth.

When I had the good fortune several years ago, of meeting Miss Carter, I was charmed with her manner, and her magnetic personality. I was amazed at her boundless knowledge and her concention of the whole field of Government. From her forebears she inherited the qualities of spiritual love and truth. which have enriched her life. I found her deeds and doings. her achievements, are a vertible vestibule of her individuality and personality.

History echoes with great, energetic, powerful, able women. History also gives long and glowing narratives of their lives and characters, and particularly of their accomplishments and contributions to the world at large. It also records their decided influence upon the history of the various periods. History does not blush nor take a timid pride in having her pages made illustrious and dazzling with her great women, but recognizes them as they really are—the prime factors of her beauty, the indispensible, necessary portion of human existence—the magnificient, the crystalizing ornament of the world and nature.

In line with these great characters who give women an important, imperative place in the history of the world, falls Mary D. Carter—the venerable and wise woman of Upperville, Virginia, whose influence covers several branches of human existence—that of politics, that of history, and that of literature. In all three she excells and exerts an indelible influence. She is a writer, potentially able, with a keen understanding of her subject. Her abundant store of knowledge, her thorough familiarity with her subject and all of its phrases, gives her at once a commanding power to speak with unquestionable authority.

Miss Carter's discussions are indisputable in so far as they touch on matters of either politics, history or literature. She has well grounded herself into an analytical understanding of all of these three branches of a nation's history and character. Well and thoroughly does she uderstand both the Democratic and the Republican parties. She moves tactfully to elucidate her version and gives her adequately though-out opinion on matters pertaining to historical subjects. It is as a historian we wish to know her better; particularly on the question of the Confederate War and its causes, of which she is a recognized authority. And, while she possesses a bountiful knowledge of the subject she continues to be the recipient of new light. Cool calm and deliberate she undertakes to win you over to her point of view; granting first the right of your opinion. Patiently she will listen to a long drawn out argument, however, if unfortunately one should make a false statement, like a double edged sword moves her indignation. When you are in her presence you will readily see the radiant power of her profound understanding and feel the shrewd and simple convincing power of her ability. You will feel that you are in the presence of one of the most able women of the generation. (you will also notice the high degree of distinction about her and know that she belongs to that distinguished Virginia family—the Carters—from which Robert E. Lee's mother came). Her brilliant mind deals with no matters or questions that are speculative or questionable.—She does not believe in theoretical things unless the theory seems to border on some substantial truth. Once she assumes a position she establishes herself first on solid non-problematical grounds, and then begins to defend her views and opinions with prolific and unrelenting logic.

You will find nothing faulty about her method of defence—no ridicule—no undermining—no vain conceit—no supposition; but an inquiring spirit, bold, natural fascinating, charming, unspeculative, real and genuinely accomplishing. In her soul and heart you will find embalmed the Cause of the Fathers—the cause of the South—the cause of humanity. She is a sectionalist not in the sense

of bitterness and malice, but, only to the extent of defending the rights of one section against the unjust and bitter encroachment of the other. She believes in equality, for she knows as well as you and I and all true lover of liberty, justice, and truth, that the contributions of her section (The South), in the building of the nation, mighty as it is today and mightier as it may become as the years roll by, are equally as great, if not greater, than that of the other section (The North). The South is, by every conceivable tie, by every honest virtue, and by virtue of the contributions of its great men who first built the very foundation of the nation, justly due an equal share in the governing of the nation.

Miss Carter's indisputable greatness and brilliancy,—her work and achievements, shine forth with a lofty spirit. She does not stoop to trickery, to subterfuge, or to low sordidness to attain the justice her heart desires; but she nobly sets out to rescue the rights of her section—to salvage from the wreckage of the war the glory which was stolen during that war, and carried away by force and might. Politically, Miss Carter has exerted great influence for the past twenty years—but her greatest and most illustrious achievements have been in the field of history, of which we have already spoken.

In her historical labors her efforts are simple: to unearth the truth, to reveal the perfidy, the hypocracy, and the deceitfulness of those abolitionist vipers who, to enrich their arrogance, and to glory in their vanity, proffessed to be the great lovers of humanity, while under handidly and cunningly they were engaged in the traffic of human bondage and were daily accepting the large profits derived from this source. In the meantime they tried to persuade the world that it was for human freedom they were warring—pretentiously freeing the black and enslaving their masters, out of mere, down-right jealously and economic greed. The negroes to-day are still under the illusion that the North, with Abraham Lincoln in command, and the cunning Seward steering the ship of State assisted by the the sullen, wily, and foxy Stanton, —warred for their benefit. Only recently the correspondence of the late T. W. Bickett, World War Governor of North Carolina, revealed that at the request of the Chicago Herald and Examiner and at the instance of their spokesman, who appealed to the above paper, he agreed to allow 25,000 negroes to return to North Carolina, and proved to them that the South was the only place where they can be satisfied. and also proved that, "by inheritance, by association and by a sympathetic understanding of his virtue, and his limitations, the Southern White People are the natural constituted friends of the Negro".

Not alone by virtue of her distinction of birth, but by virtue of her great accomplishments and her meritorious services and outstanding abilities Miss Carter holds a commanding place in her State and has, in the meantime, exercised the greatest possible prudence in attaining her goal. moreover, her sacrifices, her undaunted zeal, her love and loyalty will ever shine with rich, lustrious, unspeakable loveliness and refined ecstacy, and we with undefinable admiration, will gaze with devotion and respect at her inexorable adroitness.

She belongs to the martyrs of history—that class of men and women who leave an indelible impression upon the minds and intellect of the future generations, the imprint of which is deep and permanent. She belongs to the class of martyrs who stand aloof in a world of taunts and stings and defy all for a cause, for a belief, for truth and justice, and wisely, prudently fearlessly—irrespective of man or mammon—fortify themselves behind an impregnable wall of Right, and fight until exhausted. One may ask one's self to what cause will you attribute all this individual greatness and personalty of Miss Carter? The answer is because of her notable womanly virtues—her dignity of character, her warm and tender heart, her sweet disposition, her genial manner; these blended with the brilliancy of her genius, blended with the charm of her great inheritance—a long line of ancestry who give glamour and honor to history. These and other attributes manifest to you one of the greatest and most able women of the world. The present owes much to her;—equally so will the future be indebted to her for so much of that sympathetic and generous touch of magnanmity and understanding. She is not a woman of the world. She is just as indifferent to glory as she is opposed to any false infringement upon the rights and justice and truth of history. Her services are equally for the one side as for the other and in her effort and zeal, to exact for her side the position it deserves she emulates the example left us by God-like Lee,—not to condescend to any infringements on their rights by trying to vindicate her own, nor to assail them for anything that is not fact nor to attack them while in weak positions or to take any advantage of them in any way.

Her lovable, loyal, sacrificing character makes her an ideal woman to be loved and to be admired. She suffers her purse for the benefit of the truth. She is all energy, all power, all enduring, all will —she never ceases, never tires, and is ever alive to everything that moves. Slightest indication upon the part of any writer to falsely accuse her section of any misrepresentation will draw her into a heated, logical controversy,—with a simplicity that is as much a part of her soul as is her pure heart. She undertakes to patiently outline the falseness of the attempt, not by injuring the personality of the accused, but gives you an analytical understanding of his or her false position.

But, under such conditions, her saint like countenance becomes indignant and intolerant in moments when some nefarious pen is working havoc upon the truth of history. She is a woman of strong and decided convictions. Once establishing herself upon a firm foundation and knowing the truth, she will boldly and skillfully offer battle, using all the fencing and strategy of a general in the field, all the shrewdness and cleverness of a statesman in political power. These facilities are marvelous. She astonishes you with so much of that unexpatiating knowledge and strength. Like a

Continued on page 51

Poets and Poetry of the Southland

By GRACE DUPREE RIDINGS

To The *Confederate Soldier* on the *Courthouse Lawn*

What are you thinking old soldier there in gray—
Silent Confederate replica in stone!
Patiently standing guard the agees through,
Over the Southern cause—just and true!
What are you dreaming there alone
Under the shadow of the court house dome
Mystic sentinel in your coat of gray
Where the scales of justice swing each day?

What are you thinking old soldier there in gray—
Wind swept night and sun kissed day,
As erect on the granite shaft you stand
At ease-in your own home land!
What are you dreaming there alone
Holding your gun at rest for aye,
Under the shade of the spreading tree,
Where the children play in mirthful glee?

What are you thinking old soldier there in gray—
Still wearing your broad brimmed hat so gay,
Typical style of that far off glorious day
When the South marched boldly into the fray!
What are you dreaming there alone
Looking with longing eyes into the starry dome?
Are you listening there the whole night long
For the clarion call of the bugle song?

What are you thinking old soldier there in gray—
When the church bells ring each Sabbath morn,
Where once the Indian war whoop rung,
And manhood full armed to battle sprung!
What are you dreaming there alone
Of "Mammy's Croonin'" in the dear old Southern home
While the youth of Dixie are now speeding along
The highway of peace—and radio song?
Why are you weeping, old soldier there in gray?
Yesteryear the Blue and Gray marched together
Singing "Dixie.. along world highway
Clasped hands in death—Loyal Blue Loyal Gray!
What are you dreaming there alone
The Blue and the Gray are "buddies' 'now you say
Singing "The Star Spangled Banner" over land and sea
Crowned with foreign honor—and American victory!

What are you thinking old soldier there in gray—
And what speaketh thou to the throng below,
Of the Confederate States of America, long ago?
"No other nation ever rose so pure
Or fell so free from stain"
What are you dreaming there alone
When the future historian with virile pen,
Shall write only the truth of Sixty-one,
Then the world will shout aloud—Amen!

—Mrs. Oscar Barthold Weatherford

April---1865

Soft now the Dogwood's snowy petals fall
Like heavy tears from sorrow brimming eyes;
Withdrawn, fast wrapped within a shrouding pall
Of mist, the distant mountain lies;
Earthbound, the skylark takes his muted way,
Nor shrills the golden finch his love to show;
No vandals they, to shatter with their lay
The hush that folds in endless sleep those quiet formes below.

Weep, Dogwood, if you will; but let each tear
Spring radiant up from joy's beflooding fount;
Cast off, blue Ridge, your mourning veil; not here
A place for grief. Mount, skylark, flaunt
In Heaven's heights your wildest call, to bring
All feathered songsters to your aid, Attune
Their pipes, and unto Earth's four corners fling
This message out, 'cross sea and valley, hill and plain and dune.

This is not death! Although their life blood stained
A deeper, richer red, Virginia's Clay
These live, for losing earth's short day, they gained
In splendour, immortality.
Down, down the ages, whensoever men
Shall speak of noble actions, nobly wrought,
Their names shall ring—a stirring clarion
To sound this charge "Keep faith—keep faith, with all for which we fought".

—Mary Estlin Ryley

Cycle

Let each fall season sweep old thoughts asunder,
Leaving the mind as stark as a leafless bough;
Let each new winter turn the dead dreams under,
Clean as the furl of earth behind plow;
And let the springtime be a time for planting
New seeds of thought and hopes and dreams along
The open furrow, and summer will bring an enchanting Harvest of song.

—Vaida Stewart Montgomery

The Scrap-Book

By MRS. JOHN L. WOODBURY

STATUE TO GEN. ROBERT E. LEE AT ARLINGTON VA.

Remarks of Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr. of New York In The House of Representatives, Monday April 1

Mr. Fish. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to put at rest any lingering enmity, animosity, or resentment arising out of the War Between the States. We are a united Nation with a common interest in the destiny of our Republic, no matter what section of the country we come from. The past differences between the North and South must be forever buried, and all sections of the country must present a solid and united front in defense of the ideals and principles of government which they cherish and to uphold them against our enemies from within who seek to tear them down and destroy our free institutions and republican form of government.

With this purpose in view and in a spirit of good will, and to further cement the feeling of unity between the North and South, engendered by both the Spanish and World Wars, I introduced today a resolution authorizing funds to erect an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, to be located at Arlington, Va., his home prior to the War Between the States and where both Northern and Confederate soldiers have found their last resting place.

General Lee's ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War. He was a graduate of West Point, served with distinction in the Mexican War, was Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and commander in chief of the Confederate armies in the field. Robert E. Lee is universally beloved and esteemed in the North and South for his private as well as public qualities. He was one of the most remarkable men in American history, of lofty and pure character, an able, brilliant, and daring general, who ranks not only among the most famous of our own country but of any nation and of any time. Even in defeat he retained the affection and faith of his troops and the respect of General Grant and his victorious army and of the people of the North. Time will increase his fame and the high regard in which he is held by the American people, regardless of partisanship and sectionalism.

There is a splendid equestrian statue of General Grant in a conspicuous place between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. There are also equestrian statues of other famous northern generals, such as Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, located throughout the city of Washington.

I shall ask for a public hearing on the resolution so that ample opportunity will be afforded to American citizens to express their sentiments on honoring the name and fame of Gen. Robert E. Lee, one of the noblest characters and greatest generals born in America. There are few survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic, but I am confident that they would be among the first to pay tribute to the memory of their gallant foe.

Signal Corps in The Confederate State Army

The following account of a little known branch of the Confederate army was written by Edward H. Cummins, who served in this corps.

The beginnings of the Signal Service in the Confederate Army were about simultaneous in the command in the Peninsular, with John B. Magruder and in the army of Northern Virginia under General Beauregard. Captain Norris a member of Gen. Magruder's staff, a gentlemen of scientific education and of some nautical experience, called the attention of the general to the advantages to be derived from a system of signals connecting his outposts and his headquarters with Norfolk. Magruder forthwith gave Capt. Norris necessary authority to establish the service, and appointed him signal officer to the command.

The signals used by Capt Norris were similar to the marine signals in use by all maritime nations. Poles were erected on which were displayed flags and balls, the combinations of which indicated various phrases, such as were conceived to be most in demand to express the exegencies likely to arise.

Capt. Norris caused to be made copper stencils, from which colored plates of the combinations were made, and upon the same page of the book which contained the plates were written the meanings of the combinations. The plates were colored by Miss Richie of Richmond. The system was from time to time improved by Col. Norris and this was one of the beginnings of the signal service in the Confederate State's Army.

The other was at Beauregard's headquarters at Manassas Junction, at about the same time, in the summer of 1861. Captain (afterward General E. P. Alexander) attached to the staff of Gen. Beauregard was one of the officers who had been detailed by the Secretary of War (United States) to test and report upon the signal system of Dr. Meyer, and was consequently completely master of the system. He organized it efficiently, and thoroughly instructed a number of men selected from the ranks for their intelligence and good character. Most of these men afterwards became commissioned officers in the Signal Corps.

The service was in full operation at the time of the first conflict at Bull Run, the third shot from Avers' battery in front of Stone Bridge went through one of Alexander's signal tents, in front of which the flags were being actively piled.

Message of The President-General

My dear Daughters:

I am tempted, sometimes, to use this column as a sort of forum to discuss our problems, and answer some of the questions that are referred to me. I cannot do this, of course but, in introducing this message, I want to remind you that 1935 is the time to make any change necessary in our constitution. Any member may submit an amendment by sending it to the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Glenn Long, Newton, N. C., She will have these amendments printed, and sent to each chapter previous to the convention, so that all may be familiar with the proposed changes.

In the interim between conventions, the Executive Committee acts on all necessary business demanding immediate attention. This scope of authority is limited entirely to matters which cannot await convention action.

I have, as usual, approved the request of the Ohio Division to solicit donations for the Memorial Day at Camp Chase, Johnston's Island, June second, and regret to announce the death, on May third of our good friend, General C. A. Desaussure, of Memphis, Tenneesee. Only a week before his death, General Desaussure wrote a letter regretting that ill health would prevent his attending any of the presentations of the portraits of General Lee, and sending, as usual, his love and best wishes to the United Daughters. There was no greater soul than General Desaussure, and no more loyal admirer of our organization.

On April twenty ninth, I was the guest of the Miss'ssippi Division at its convention in Greenwood where I carried your greetings, and spoke on the historical program. I was the house guest of Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, who, on April thirtieth, tendered me a lovely tea at her girlhood home, "Cotsworth", twenty miles from Greenwood.

Mrs. J. L. Heiss, of Gulfport, the Division Pres. presided in a most efficient manner, at the convention, and on the closing evening, presented me with a piece of Mississippi pottery, the gift of the Division, and the H. D. Money Chapter of North Carrollton presented me with a set of six Stratford plates.

Mrs. C. E. Wright of Greenwood, was elected President to succeed Mrs. Heiss, and other Division Presidents elected in May were: Mrs. Herman Jones, Auburn, Alabama, is Alabama's new Division President, and Mrs. C. H. Hardin Smith 1116 Vine Street, Denver, leads the Colorado Daughters for the coming year.

This is decidedly a "LEE YEAR". Dr. Douglas Freeman, Editor News Leader, Richmond, Virginia, one of our Honorary Associate Members, has just received the Pulitzer Prize for his Biography of General Robert Edward Lee, and Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, on April first introduced into the seventy fourth Congress, House of Representatives, H. J. Resolution No. 232: "That there shall be erected in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia, an equestrian statue of General Lee, at a cost of approximately fifty thousand dollars, the same to be expended under the direction of a committee composed of the Secretary of War, Chairman of the Library of the Senate, and the Chairman of the Library of the House of Representatives; the design of said monument to be approved by the Committee of Fine Arts." Mr. Fish asks our support of his resolution.

A black walnut, hand carved, bust of General Lee has been discovered in Boston, Massachusetts. It was taken from a Confederate gunboat and brought north during the War Between the States. Whether it was a cabin decoration or figure head is not known, but information regarding any artist working at this craft, who might have been the originator of this bust, which stands about one foot in height, is sought, and I will personally appreciate any information which might lead to its origin.

On the morning of May second, I had the pleasure of presenting the first of the seven portraits that we will give this year, in honor of the Great Southern leader, General Robert Edward Lee, to the seven United States Army Schools. This first presentation was to the Air Corps Tactical School U. S. A., Maxwell Field, Alabama, and was accepted by Colonel John F. Curry, the Commandant. In the official party were Mr. Harold Walker Speaker of the House of Representatives, appointed by Governor Bibb Graves as his personal representative, Mrs. Bibb Graves, and Mrs. Walter Gayle, both Past Division Presidents, representing the Alabama U. D. C., Mrs. L. B. Newell, Mrs. A. S. Turner of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, my aide, Mrs. J. Noble Crump, and Mrs. John F. Curry, of Montgomery.

This portrait was presented by Mrs. Chester A. Souther in honor of Mrs. L. B. Newell, the sponsor for her chapter not yet one year old. It bore the following plate: "General Robert Edward Lee, 1807-1870, Presented Through the United Daughters of the Confederacy to the Air Corps Tactical School, U. S. A., Maxwell Field, Alabama, by Mrs. Chester A. Souther, President of the Stars and Bars Chapter, Detroit Michigan, in Honor of her Friend, Annie Rogers Newell, March 2, 1935."

After the presentation ceremonies, Colonel Curry introduced the party to the officers of the school and we proceeded immediately to the state capitol where we were received by Governor Graves in his executive offices. We visited the capitol, the White House of the Confederacy, and were entertained at lunch by Mrs. Crump.

On May ninth, I presented the second of these portraits to the Command and General Staff School, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which was accepted by General H. J. Brees, Commandant, and which bore the following plate: "General Robert Edward Lee, 1807-1870, Presented to the Command of General Staff School, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, By the United Daughters of the Confederacy, May 9, 1935." The official party here included Mrs. Guy C. Million, Division President of Missouri, Mrs. J. P. Higgins, former Treasurer General, Mrs. N. B. Atkins, my hostess, Mrs. George Whitfield. President of the Robert McCullough Chapter of St. Louis, Mrs. A. S. Turner of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, and Major Edmund R. Wiles who represented the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The ceremonies were brief but impressive, held in the presence of an audience of more than two hundred; many Daughters had journeyed from points in Missouri to witness it among them Mrs. G. G. Conway of Kansas City, Mrs. C. B. Faris of St. Louis, and Mrs. J. C. Stone of Higginsville. The Kansas City Star,, one of the largest newspapers in the midwest, sent a special photographer to take a picture of the party. This appeared in that paper on the afternoon of May ninth heading an article with the following caption: "Unity in Lee's Memory".

May the tenth, in the afternoon, I presented the third portrait at the Cavalry School, U. S. A., Fort Riley, Kansas, which was accepted for the school by Colonel J. M. Wainwright, acting for General Lott, Commandant, temporarily absent from the post. Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Million and Major Wiles joined us for this presentation, and the ceremonies were attended with many brilliant features. Major Wainright presided, Major Wiles introduced me, and Master Henry Lee Kenniston, son of Captain and Mrs. Henry Lee Kenniston, of Fort Riley, unveiled the picture. The plate on this read: "General Robert Edward Lee 1807-1870, Presented to the Cavalry School, U. S. A., Fort Riley, Kansas, By the United Daughters of the Confederacy, May 10, 1935."

I was the house guest of Mrs. Lott, who tendered me a beautifully appointed dinner that evening. In the afternoon, immediately following the presentation, Mrs. Jefferson Davis Randolph gave me a tea. Here I met all the ladies of the post, among them many Southerners.

Fort Riley is very interesting to us and the feeling there is very warm for the memory of our Southern leaders, especially General Stonewall Jackson and General J. E. B. Stewart, who was a second Lieutenant at this Cavalry post about 1858 or 1859 and who was responsible for the creation of a chapel in Junction City (a few miles away) in which a bronze tablet bearing his name is hung. Another most interesting thing about this post is that there is hanging today in the academic building, where the Cavalry School meets, a photostatic copy of a letter, dated 1863, from General Robert E. Lee to the major serving under him, giving him minute instructions as to the manner in which his horse was to be shod. The principles laid down in this letter have not been changed to this date at this post. The main feature was that the shoes should fit the horse's foot instead of the horse's foot made to fit the shoe.

At all three of these schools, the Commandants were men of Northern birth, education and training: Colonel Curry, New York, General Brees, Wyoming, Colonel Wainwright, Massachusetts. In all three acceptances they paid the highest tribute to General Lee, speaking of him as a man of almost flawless character, expressing their great appreciation to the United Daughters of the Confederacy for the gift of his portrait. All three pictures will hang in the school libraries.

In St. Louis, on the evening of May fifty. Mrs. J. P. Higgins and Mrs. Eugene Skillern entertained in my honor, with a lovely buffet luncheon at the home of the latter. Here I had the pleasure of meeting about fifty of the Daughters and their husbands. While in St Louis I was the house guest of Mrs. N. B. Atkins.

On Monday morning, May sixth I visited the business office and, in the afternoon I had the very great pleasure of attend three of the St. Louis chapter, and the Matthew Fontaine Maury Chapter. I carried to each of these, as best I could, our program, our congratulations and our best wishes.

Tuesday, May seventh, a brilliant reception and luncheon was given for me at the Glen Echo Country Club, St. Louis, by the St. Louis chapters, with Mrs. George Whitfield, President of the Robert McCullough Chapter, presiding. I shared honors with the Division President, Mrs. Guy Million, and more than two hundred guests were present. At the close of the luncheon, I was presented with a book bearing all newspaper clippings regarding the event and also the autographs of the guests.

May the eighth, accompanied by Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Million, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Whitfield and Mrs. Turner, I drove from St. Louis to Higginsville, Missouri, where we were luncheon guests of Mrs. J. C. Stone, who is in charge of the Confederate Home. The board was meeting that day, and we were welcomed by two former Missouri Division Presidents, Mrs. C. B. Faris and Mrs. Bernard Hunt. Enroute to Higginsville we stopped for refreshments in the home of Mrs. Million at Booneville.

The evening of May the eighth I arrived in Kansas City where for two days I was the guest of Mrs. G. G. Conway, who entertained for me with a dinner at the Mission Hills Country Club and, afterwards, a brilliant reception at her home. Hostesses for this affair, with Mrs. Conway, were the two other Division officers residing in Kansas City, Mrs. J. B. Robinson and Mrs. Harry Snapp. More than two hundred people attended.

On May thirteenth, I was tendered a luncheon by the Varina Jefferson Davis Chapter of Fort Smith, Arkansas, at the Goldman Hotel. A feature of this affair was a pageant, "Southern Heroines", presented by a group of Fort Smith High School students.

This completes a most active and busy month for your President General, but one that fills her heart with gratitude for your wonderful support and cooperation.

Faithfully yours,

Annie G. Massey

WITH THE DIVISIONS

CALIFORNIA DIVISION

At the rustic Hotel Clarmont, amidst gorgeous flower gardens, in Berkeley, California Division, U. D. C., met for its 35th Annual Convention. Joseph Le Conte Chapter was hostess, and after the impressive processional its president opened Welcome Evening ceremonies, by extending greetings in its name, and the name of the illustrious Joseph Le Conte, to whom the program for the entire convention was dedicated. (A most complete and excellent program it was).

Invocation by Rev. Warren Bonner, of University M. E. Church, South, was followed by unusually fine music and songs. Welcome from the Chapter was given by its member, a Charter member of the Division, Mrs. Antoinette Stearns; and from the C. of C. by the leader.

The assemblage was also made welcome to the City of Berkeley by its Mayor, Edward Ament (son of a Kentuckian), gentle and genteel, who was even then awaiting news of his re-election that day,—or not.

Greetings were also extended from California Daughters of American Revolution, Colonal Dames and War Mothers.

Responses to all these cordial salutations were given by members from the Southern and from the Northern part of the State. These were followed by piano solos that were especially pleasing.

Mrs. Frank Shackleford Boggs, our splendid Division President, was introduced, and the lovely young convention Pages were presented by their chairman, Mrs. W. H. McClymonds. Informal reception for the remainder of the evening.

Official session of the Convention was opened early Wednesday morning, by the President, Mrs. Boggs. Officers delegates, members and visitors were present in large numbers. After invocation, by the Rector of St. John's the entire assemblage paid Allegiance to the Flag in memory. The ritual was read and we listened to some fine classic music and songs.

Special guests and Honoraries in the Division, and Mrs. C. C. Clay of the General, were presented; also two Confederate Veterans, Mr. Grimes and Mr. George Shreve, the only ones able to attend.

We heard the regular business of the Division detailed in the excellent reports of officers and members, showing what a vast amount of good has been accomplished by all officers and every Chapter.

Adjournment time came, and we were escorted to a complimentary luncheon by the Hostess Chapter, in the rose-bowered dining room.

Memorial services had their usual place, touching all deeply with reverential memorials to the departed (quite numerous this year). Mention was made by Fitzhugh Lee Chapter of memorial service, that morning, of a 98-year old Veteran, Mr. Eckman. In accordance with his wish, the ashes were consigned to the waters of the Bay,—the Captain of the boat having graciously roped off a large section, and had a bugler there to sound taps.

Business session was resumed after a short recess and fine reports continued, until adjournment late in the afternoon. Wednesday evening, after the formal reception, which was attended by hundreds of townspeople the Pages Ball opened. It was something to be remembered.

All day Thursday, indispersed by fine music, business sessions continued. California Daughters are justifiably proud of recorded activities and good work accomplished, especially in historical lines. The educational department, with our scholarships, and those of the General Organization are a revelation to us all, and to people generally, who are surprised to find them of such financial value, $500,000.00.

Historical Evening was of unusual importance. The music and pictorial part, supplied by our Hostess Chapter, was exceptionally fine and entertaining,—the Nightingale Ensemble, in gorgeous costumes of the Sixties, in particular.

Our Historian Mrs. Chrissie Pointer Leigh, presided and gave us a history of California Division from its beginning which was extremely interesting.

After installation of newly elected officers, the Convention adjourned, to meet in its 36th annual session, in Los Angeles with Nathan B. Forrest Chapter as Hostess.

California Division Officers elected as follows:

President Mrs. E. F. Scattergood—Los Angeles

First Vice President Mrs. E. A. Dunstan—Stockton

Second Vice President Mrs. T. J. Gould—Los Angeles

Recording Secretary Mrs. W. W. Wymore—San Francisco

Corresponding Secretary Mrs. O. P. Hanna—Long Beach

Treasurer Mrs. L. L. Van Haren—Berkeley

Historian Mrs. Chrissie Pointer Leigh—Santa Monica

Registrar Mrs. G. F. Simms—San Bernardino

Recorder of Crosses Mrs. W. B. Fleet—Glendora

Custodian of Flags Mrs. Gertrude Riche Liner—Los Angeles

Parliamentarian Mrs. E. C. Bull—Pasadena

Director of Children of Confederacy Mrs. Robert Hancocks—Oakland

The S. A. Cunningham Chapter of Oakland held a very successful Musicale and Tea at Glenview Woman's Club, March Twenty-seventh. Full credit is given Mrs. Robert Hancocks, general manager, and her able assistants, for the pleasant afternoon. Mrs. H. S. Reed, Chapter president headed the receiving line. She was assisted by Mrs. Robert Hancocks, Mrs. Rex Bostie, Mrs. L. H. McCauley and Mrs. R. L. Dorsey.

A program of professional talent consisting of music, dancing and dramatic reading provided entertainment for the guests. One of the prettiest numbers was an interpretive dance of old Southern songs given by Miss Evelyn Bostic.

The serving was managed very efficiently by Mrs. H. J. Wright and Mrs. Fred Kenny. Between one and two hundred members and guests reported a delightful afternoon.

By MRS. CHESTER A. GARFIELD

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. Wallace Streater and Miss Marion Smith entertained the members of the Hilary Herbert Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy on the evening of May 8 at the home of Miss Smith, 1201 M. Street, N. W.

Mrs. A. Eugene Barr, president of the District division, U. D. C. was the guest of the Chapter, and the presence of three past presidents of the organization was an unique feature of the occasion, Mrs. Archibald Young, Mrs. Wallace Streater, and Mrs. Fred Louis Volland. Miss Lois Brown, President of Southern Cross Chapter and District Recording-Secretary was also an invited guest for this meeting.

Mr. Henry W. Samson was the speaker for the evening and gave a most interesting and instructive address on the inroads of communism in our public schools and colleges, and the best method of preventing the subversion of our youth. Mr. Samson illustrated his lecture by the display of a series of large colored posters issued by the society of the godless, Moscow, Russia. He cautioned the parents and teachers present especially to keep close tab on the schools, and what the children are being taught, for under the guise of "cultural courses" ideas of Communism and Socialism are being instilled into the youth of our country.

Mr. Samson is pecularly capable of giving an instructive address on this subject for he is Chairman Committee on the Preservation of American Institutions; Councillor General of the Founders and Patriots of America; and an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Miss Viola Bartz, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Florence Hynson, gave a program of old Southern songs and recitations.

Refreshments were served and the color scheme of pink and white was carried out in the flowers and decorations.

Present were Dr. Ella R. Fales, president of the chapter; Mrs. David St. Clair, Mrs. Eugenia Z. Rollins, Mrs. William McGee, Miss Isabel McGee, Mrs. Wallace Streater Mrs. Mary K. Nalle, Miss Mary Bringhurst and Mrs. Archibald Young.

The invited guests were: Mrs. A. Eugene Barr, Mrs. Fred L. Volland, Miss Lois Brown and Mr. Henry Whitefield Samson.

The Southern Cross Chapter, U. D. C. recently celebrated its thirty-first anniversary, when Miss Lois Brown, the president of the chapter, was hostess to the members at a historical evening at the Willard Hotel. This chapter, the third to be organized in the District of Columbia, was formed in 1904 under the direction of the late Mrs. Lillian Pike Roome, daughter of Major General Albert Pike. Mrs. Roome was for years president of this chapter.

The monthly meeting of Southern Cross was held on May 7 at the home of Mrs. Jane Elliott, 1882 Columbia Road. Miss Lois Brown, president presided over the business meeting which was followed by a program and social hour. Mrs. Marion Cooper Titcell gave a reading in memory of Mrs. Albert F. Ferguson, who was president of Southern Cross chapter for several years, and a reading on our illustrious leader, General Robert E. Lee.

The June meeting of the chapter will be held at the home of the honorary president, Mrs. Alice Virginia Ferguson, 3618 Porter, when she will be assisted in entertaining by her daughter Mrs. Joseph Saunders.

Plans are completed for Confederate memorial exercises to be held at Arlington National Cemetery on Sunday June 2.

The Dixie Chapter U. D. C. sponsored a very large and successful card party at the New Willard Hotel in Washington on May 3. Each spring this chapter gives a similar party to raise funds to carry on its relief and educational work. Miss Laura Virginia Snuggs is president of Dixie Chapter and she had as capable assistants in making this party a decided success, Misses Margaret and Evelyn Daniel and Mrs. W. R. Cole.

At the annual historical evening of the Stonewall Jackson Chapter U. D. C. celebrated at Confederate Memorial Hall on May 13, new officers of the Chapter were given a reception and Dixie heroes were honored. Mrs. Howard L. Bishop president of the chapter gave an address of welcome, and then turned the meeting over to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Fred, chapter historian, under whose able direction a most enjoyable program was given.

At the conclusion of a most inspiring and artistic program, refreshments of ice cream, cake, punch nuts and mints were served to the large audience present.

Henry Whitefield Samson, Chairman Committee on the Preservation of American Institutions and Councillor General, Order of the Founders and Patriots of America; also Chairman Committee on the Preservation of American Institutions and Member of the Board of Management, District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, addressed a meeting of the Hilary Herbert Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, May 8, 1935 on the subject "Atheistic Communism".

The speaker displayed a series of large colored posters, issued by the society of the godless, Moscow Russia in which Almighty God; Christ; the Blessed Trinity and our Christian Religion were portrayed in the most shocking caricatures.

Special attention was directed to the subversive attempts made by many schools and universities under the guise of a "Cultural course" to instill into the youth of our fair land atheism and the utopian dream of Communism and Socialism.

Wins Honors as Hair Stylist

Mrs. M. V. Keith, of Wytheville Va., an all Southern girl, has demonstrated her artistic ability in the world-wide field. This lady, at the International meeting of beauty shop owners, created a new style in hair dressing as attested by the handsome cup shown in the picture, which now rests in the Ila Vance Beauty Salon in Wytheville.

A group of twenty-four professors representing the leading educational institutions of our country sponsor an "alleged cultural course" this summer at Moscow Russia. The attempt on the part of these to subvert the teachers into taking this course in Communism to return here and teach Communism to our boys and girls was severely condemned. Members of parent teachers associations and the audience were cautioned to keep close tab on the schools and teachers where their children attended and what they are being taught.

On March 4, 1935 the District of Columbia, United Daughters of the Confederacy, lost one of its best beloved members, Mrs. Albert F. Ferguson. Mrs. Ferguson had long been active in U. D. C. and other club activities in the District. She was a Past-President of the Southern Cross Chapter, and had served as Parliamentarian of the District U. D. C. Division. She was a woman of keen intelligence, lofty ideals and unusual energy and ability. She will be greatly missed not only by her Chapter, but by all U. D. C. members in the District of Columbia.

The General J. E. B. Stuart Chapter, U. D. C. held its annual dance on April 27 at the Woman's City Club. A large number of Daughters, their husbands and escorts attended this party, which was a decided success.

The U. D. C. Officers Club met April 25 at the Confederate Memorial Hall, 1322 Vermont Ave., N. W. Dancing and refreshments were enjoyed.

Stonewall Jackson Chapter, U. D. C. met at Confederate Memorial Hall April 16, with the President, Mrs. Howard L. Bishop, presiding. A historical paper was read by Mrs. Elizabeth Fred. Mrs. Henry C. Clay gave a report on scholarships.

The Chapter formulated plans for a historical evening, May 13, at Confederate Memorial Hall. A reception to the new officers will be followed by a historical program with Southern music, there will then be a social with refreshments and dancing.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Robert E. Lee Chapter, U. D. C. the Chapter voted to make a donation to the Children of the Confederacy toward the purchase of a portrait of Gen. Lee.

It was reported that the Chapter's pledge to the Randolph Relief Fund for Needy Confederate Women had been paid.

Miss Lois Brown, President of the Southern Cross Chapter, U. D. C. was hostess to her chapter at the Willard Hotel on the evening of April 2, when the thirty-first anniversary of the Chapter was celebrated. The short business meeting was followed by a historical program with refreshments being served.

This chapter, the third to be organized in the District of Columbia, was formed in 1904 under the direction of the late Mrs. Lillian Pike Roome, daughter of the famous Maj. Gen. Albert Pike, and Mrs. Roome was for years its president.

Last month the District of Columbia gave one of its outstanding events of the year when a card party was given at the Shoreham Hotel. More than two-hundred persons enjoyed this happy affair, among whom were a large Congressional group. At this party Mrs. Lorena Hewitt had as her guests. Mrs. Robert F. Hall, wife of ex-Congressman Hall of Mississippi, and Major Grover Cleveland Davis, a relative of Jefferson Davis. Mrs. A. Eugene Barr, District U. D. C. President was the gracious hostess at this party.

Mrs. Eugene Z. Rollins entertained the members of the Hiliary Herbert Chapter U. D. C. on April 10 at her home.

An interesting description of Berea College near Lexington Ky. an institution devoted to the education of the mountain youth of that section, was give by a former member Miss Mary Bringhurst. Assisting Mrs. Rollins at the attractive tea table with its centerpiece of jonquils were her sister, Miss Zea, and her daughter, Mrs. Lockwood.

The Children of the Confederacy gave a most delightful program to a capacity house on the evening of April 26 at the Confederate Memorial Hall. They showed artistic talent in their musical and dance numbers, and they evidenced a knowledge of Southern history in their readings and recitations. In their lovely costumes they presented a charming picture, and the Daughters who sponser and train these young folks are to be congratulated.

The Bluemont Hotel

MODERN—COMMERCIAL—TOURIST

GALAX, VIRGINIA

C. S. MUSE, Mgr.

Baker's American Restaurant

Mrs. Grace Warden Baker, Prop.

Owned and operated by a direct descendant of the Confederacy

ALL AMERICAN—ALL SOUTHERN

We appreciate your business

Our service and food are the ways we show it at

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

109 Boscowen St.

MEET DOROTHY

In the heart of historic Virginia

On Route 11—2 miles south of Woodstock

On Shenandoah River

Fried chicken and ham dinners 75c

Rooms with private bath

Fishing and boating

DOROTHY'S INN

BAILEY'S

Men's Wear

GALAX, VIRGINIA

Galax Knitting Co.

GALAX, VIRGINIA

Dalton Grocery Co.

Wholesale

GALAX, VIRGINIA

LOUISIANA

Preceded by an informal reception on Tuesday evening at the Washington-Youree Hotel, The 36th Annual Convention of Louisiana Division opened on Wednesday morning, May 8th with a colorful procession of Pages, Officers, Delegate, etc. to the tune of "Dixie" in the beautiful auditorium of the Washington-Youree Hotel in Shreveport.

The meeting was called to order by the President of Shreveport Chapter, U. D. C. Mrs. Agnes Hendrick and hearty welcomes and greetings were extended by Mr. Sam Caldwell, Mayor of Shreveport; Mrs. Agnes Hendrick, President of Shreveport Chapter; Mr. Waldo Moore, representing the Chamber of Commerce; General W. E. T. Ogletree, Commander of the Louisiana Division, United Confederate Veterans; Dr. J. A. Knighton Commander Sons of Veterans Louisiana Division; Mrs. A. C. Whittington, representing the D. A. R.; Mrs. J. H. Geduldig, representing the Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary; Mrs. Walter Leabo, the American Legion Auxiliary.

The Response was given by Mrs. T. P. Stephens of Coushatta.

Mrs. J. B. Anthony of Mansfield, received the flags as presented—

The American Flag to the tune of "America"

The Confederate Flag to the song of "Bonnie Blue Flag"

Louisiana Flag to the song of "Louisiana".

Distinguished guests were presented by the Division President, Mrs. John A. Fulner and included General Ogletree, Commander of Louisiana Division and other Confederate Veterans; Mrs. Ida V. Goodwill, 96 years of age and Honorary President of Louisiana Division. Flowers were presented to Mrs. Goodwill and flowers and loving greeting were sent to Mrs. J. S. Allison, Honorary Historian who was unable to be present.

Mrs. L. E. Barnes introduced the past and Honorary presidents and Mrs. Harry W. Echardt gave the response.

A luncheon at noon in the Washington-Youree Hotel in honor of the convention guests in Shreveport by the Junior League was one of the outstanding events of the social calender of the convention.

General L. W. Stephens of Coushatta, past Commander La. Div and of the U. C. V. was ill in the Hospital in Shreveport and was sent loving greetings by the Convention Body.

The Daughters in Convention voted to work for the restoration of the $60.00 per month pension for Confederate Veterans and Widows. Reports of Officers and Chairmen showed Lousiana not so far behind in the various activities of the U. D. C., and the delegates returned to their homes inspired to do better work in the new year.

Lake Charles was selected for the 1936 Convention.

Historical Evening was under the supervision of the Division Historian, Mrs. James F. Terrell, and the following program was enjoyed.

"Dixie"

Processional.

Introduction of Mrs. Terrell by Mrs. John A. Fulner, President.

Old Songs—

Reading—"The Conquered Banner"

Reply to the Conquered Banner.

Prologue—written by the Poet Laureate of Louisiana Division, Lolita Lever Younge (Mrs. William McCormack Younge) complimentary to the Division President, Mrs. John A. Fulner was read by Mrs. Price Dickson.

A pageant written by Mrs. John H. Anderson of Raleigh, N. C. was beautifully rendered—Heroines of the Confederate and Border States. The old Fashioned costumes used were exquisite.

A banquet was given after the program at which the Confederate Veterans, the convention delegates were honored guests.

Mrs. John A. Fulner of New Orleans was unanimously reelected President of the Division as were all other officers with the exception of the office of 3rd Vice President, Mrs. Dan H. Davis of Baton Rouge being unanimously elected to that office and Mrs. A. P. Miller elected to the office of 4th Vice President.

Miss Lise Allain was unanimously elected to succeed Mrs. Peter Youree, Honorary President who passed away during the year.

Mrs. Harry W. Echardt of New Orleans was awarded the cup for the best historical essay, and The Leesville Chapter was awarded the cup for the best historical work of a unit, Mrs. F. P. Jones of Leesville accepted the cup for Pickett Chapter.

The Forest Tavern

"Where the Charm of the Old South Abounds"

NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA

Two miles south of the Natural Bridge on Lee Highway, U. S. Route 11

Classified Ads.

THE WHITMORE—Near town clock, Staunton, Va. Free Parking. Awarded gold seal by state hotel inspection. Cosy rooms with running water, $1.00. Bath $1.50.

BLUE RIDGE TERRACE HOTEL—4 miles east of Waynesboro, Route 5. View unsurpassed. Cuisine Excellent. Rooms $1.50.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL—at Harrisonburg. Under Southern Management. Newly Renovated—Newly furnished. Rates—$1.00 and $1.50. With bath $2.00. Miss J. A. Covey, Prop.

"ROSEMONT"—One mile south Historic Lexington. Tourists invited—Rooms—Meals. Banquets for Clubs. Mrs. B. F. Deaver.

WAMPLE FEED AND SEED CO.—For High Grade Feed and Seeds. Harrisonburg, Virginia.

FOR YOUR HOME—11 by 14 photo of Sidney Lanier $2.00 Taken in young manhood. 6 by 10 photograph of "Stonewall" Jackson, $1.00—Taken from original photograph while the great Confederate was in Winchester. Barr's Studio, Winchester, Virginia.

THE GREEN LANTERN—Opposite Harrisonburg Radio Station. Cabins—$1.00—$1.50—$2.00. Innerspring Mattresses. Lunch Room.

VIRGINIA CAFE—one block from Route 11 on Nelson St. Lexington, Virginia. Only American restaurant here Southern owned and operated.

THE TOWN CLOCK CAFE—at Staunton, Virginia. Owned and operated by an American born in the South. We want your trade.

The Memorial Hour was one of the prettiest in the history of the Division. Mrs. C. M. Eustis was chairman assisted by Mrs. Isaac Lemle of Shreveport. "The Gates Ajar" were opened by two little girls dressed as angels and carrying lighted tapers—they were little Misses Patsey May Jouett and Gay Hay. Special Memorials in memory of Mrs. Peter Youree and Mrs. L. U. Babin, two past presidents who died since last convention. A beautiful musical program was given. Flowers used in Memorial Hour were sent to the grave of Mrs. Babin.

Among the Social affairs was a tea at the Country Club given by Mrs. W. K. Henderson, Sr. the hostesses and tea girls were all dressed in organdy costumes of the period of 1861-65. Guests were presented with old fashioned boquets of natural flowers.

A tea at the Woman's Department Club was also a beautiful affair—the decorations, the costumes etc., adding much to the success of the social event.

Resolutions of thanks were read by Miss Adelia B. Laycock, Chairman.

MICHIGAN DIVISION

Michigan's famous woman parliamentarian, Mrs. Emma A. Fox, took a bow in her happiest manner Friday March 29 on the occasion of her eighty-eighth birthday anniversary.

Many years have passed since Mrs. Fox, long dedicated to the cause of fair dealing with her sex, began an active and distinguished career as champion of women's rights and privileges. But the abiding joy of greeting old friends year after year is second to none, she thinks.

Friday as club dignitaries thronged the auditorium of the Women's City Club to greet her, Mrs. Fox a staunch little figure of courage and character sat enthroned in a high-

BATTLEFIELD CRYSTAL CAVERNS

Opposite Signal Knob on Route 11

IN THE HEART OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA

Where George Washington Surveyed.
Discovered in 1755. Where travelers of the World meet

Admission 75c

1 mile north of Strausburg, Va.

SAVE AFTER SEVEN

Low station to station rates after 7 P. M.

HARRISONBURG MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY

SOUTHERN INN RESTAURANT

Opposite Robert E. Lee Hotel

OLD VIRGINIA COOKING PLUS SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY

Lexington, Virginia

UHLER'S SWEET SHOP—in Wytheville, Virginia always has a welcome for Daughters of the Confederacy. Sandwiches, Cold drinks, gifts, books.

KEITH'S

Ila Vance Beauty Salon

INDIVIDUAL—DISTINCTIVE

Registered International Stylist

MR. AND MRS. M. VANCE KEITH

Wytheville, Virginia

The Best Thing in Life is a Good Meal Home Cooked

Golden Glow Coffee Shop

SODA FOUNTAIN DELUXE
M. K. Shirkey, Prop.
48 South Loudoun St. Opposite Palace Theatre

CLUB BREAKFAST, PLATTER DINNERS AND SUPPERS DAILY

Meals A la Carte
TOASTED SANDWICHES ALL HOURS
Winchester, Va.

Fairfax Inn

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bowers, Prop.
In the days of the 60's this was a Confederate Hospital
TODAY
Newly Renovated—Newly Furnished-Rooms $1.00 up
Delicious meals—Southern cooked
WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

CATECHISM ON THE HISTORY
of the

Confederate States of America

By DECCA LAMAR WEST

Price—50 cents per copy Plus 5 cents postage. $5.00 per dozen to chapters C. of C. and U. D. C. plus post or express charges.

Address—Mrs. Joe Rowe, Custodian, Texas Division, U. D. C., Austin, Texas.

COME WITH ME TO

Shenvalee Hotel

NEW MARKET, VIRGINIA

In the center of the beautiful and historic Valley of Virginia
On U. S. No. 11 South of town
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, REASONABLE
Write for booklet
J. G. MILLER, Asst. Manager
New Market, Va.

icked chair on the flower-banked stage as a long line callers file by to offer their greetings.

Officials of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the merican Revolution, were hostesses at the birthday tea ndered to some 300 clubwomen of the city, leaders of the rger women's organizations and all of them, at some time nder the tuition of Mrs. Fox in her parliamentary law asses.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy national recording secretary-general the D. A. R.; Mrs. Charles Horton Metcalf, a post regent the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Mrs. Ralf E. Wisner, pres-nt regent, with Mrs. Arthur Maxwell Parker and Mrs. ames H. McDonald, honorary state regents provided the nal festive note with their shining medals and the wide lue and white ribbons of their respective offices in D. A. .

The smart white birthday cake with its spun sugar roses nd its judicial little figure in cap and gown, was a gift f the Louisa St. Clair Chapter. There were flowers from Mrs. Joy and a big bouquet from the City Club, violets in uaint nosegays from the countless admirers and a flock f telegrams. Detroit Review Club had given Mrs. Fox the ine little beaded purse she carried and there were more resents at home than the little English Princess Elizabeth s ever credited with by the news dispatches on her royal irthdays.

Anyway it's all a fable about years making any differ-nce, according to Mrs. Fox. She has just returned from Grand Rapids where she met her parliamentary law class romptly at 8 a. m. every day of the D. A. R. State Con-erence for almost a week.

* * * *

VIRGINIA DIVISION

The six district meetings which were held last month on he Virginia Division were usually successful. Each of these vere marked by large attendance and the programs were nteresting and instructive.

These districts meeting were held as follows: The first Wytheville—Mrs. W. G. Gwinn chairman presiding; Sec-nd Covington, Miss Elsie M. Stull chairman Third at Farm-ille—Mrs. J. Lucken Bugg chairman; Fourth Fairfax—Mrs. Robert A. Hutcheson chairman; Fifth West Point—Mrs. R. J. Binns chairman; Sixth at Newport News—Mrs. Lewis Littlepage chairman.

Reports submitted by the chapters at these meetings showed that outstanding work had been done by many of hese and in many instances all of the obligations had been met. Appreciation of the fine work of Mrs. Severn Not-ingham president of the Division for the past two years nd who retires this year were voiced at each of the meet-ngs.

A marker was unveiled in the Confederate inclosure of he cemetery at Fairfax on May 17. This was at the close f the district convention which was held there at this ime R. Walton Moore gave a historical event at the meet-ng and described military operations in and about Fair-ax during the War Between the States.

Mr. Moore recalled that the first man to die on either ide at the beginning of the conflict was Capt. John Quincy Mary commander of the Warrenton Rifles who fell in the own of Fairfax.

Petersburg Chapter is preparing to celebrate its for-ieth anniversary in August. The chapter since its organ-zation has had an honorable record and the birthday party s planned to be an enjoyable event.

Mrs. Robert T. Meade was the first president of the chapter, Mrs. Meade is also the president at the present time and will have charge of the program on the occasion of the celebration.

The Lee Mausoleum committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at a meeting held May 14 at Farmville unanimously selected Mrs. William Cabell Flournoy of Lexington from a number of candidates over the state to be custodian of the Lee Mausoleum at Lexington with Miss Nettie Stuart of Lexington as her assistant. Mrs. Flournoy is to take up the work on June 1st to fill out the unexpired term of the late custodian, Miss Virginia Stuart. This appointment is subject to confirmation by the Virginia division convention in October.

MRS. SEVERN NOTTINGHAM
President Virginia Division

Mrs. Flournoy is the niece of General John McCausland, who so bravely and heroically defended the valley at the time of General Hunter's raid and although outnumbered, his rear guard actions were so skillfully maneuvered that Hunter was held back long enough that re-enforcements might arrive and save Lynchburg. Mrs. Flournoy's father served four years in General J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry and she had five uncles in the Confederate service, two of whom gave up their lives. Mrs. Flournoy served for two years as President of The Virginia Division and is a member of the Board of Directors.

Continued on page 49

Stratford and Its Gardens

Continued from page 27

During the first period Mr. Arthur A. Shurcliff of Boston, Landscape Architect in charge of restoration work at Williamsburg, directed archaeological researches which revealed foundations of brick walls and buildings, and established the boundaries of the flower garden. The original plan followed the rule of "symmetry and balance" so faithfully that a line run through the centre of the mansion, from west to east, fixed the centre garden walk, and at the corners, walls were found buried under five feet of fill, (where the restored Ha-Ha wall now stands) on a direct line run from the outbuildings.

Researches were completed by Mr. Morley J. Williams of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, working under a grant made by the Corporation of Harvard University, for the purpose of securing and recording evidence of early American Landscape Design.

The second period saw all the evidence assembled by Mr. Williams and his interpretation of it, take form in his plan, which was enlarged to include the approaches to the mansion, the vista to the river and the orchards, to provide a proper setting for the important garden design, with its terraces, parterres, and Ha-Ha walls restored. (The Ha-Ha wall, a sunk fence, boundary to a garden or lawn, consisting of a trench, the inner side of which is perpendicular and faced with brick or stone, the outer sloping and turfed. Designed to allow an unbroken view of lawns and meadows.)

The third period was perhaps the most interesting to the Committee in charge, with the construction of walls, terraces, walks, steps and the beautiful Octagon House, the gift of the Maryland Federation of Garden clubs, built on foundations discovered by Mr. Shurcliff in the beginning of our researches. The preparation of the ground, and the installation of water and drainage systems culminated in the greatest event of all. The planting of the marvelous Box walk down the middle of the garden and of the Box patterns of the parterres.

The air picture taken sometime ago gives an excellent view of the Garden plan, though the slat covers for the Box were still in place, they have now been removed, after two years of protection. The Box is the strongest note in the Garden and thanks to faithful and intelligent care is more beautiful every year. Other planting has been kept very simple, but there are flowering shrubs along the walls, spring bulbs and autumn crocuses, primroses columbines, Scotch pinks, violets and old climbing roses and the red French honey suckle reaching over the walls.

The Garden Club of Virginia's policy has been, to plant no more than could be cared for properly, by the yearly interest on bonds set aside for this purpose, but whenever the Robert E. Lee Foundation is able to maintain the gardens, the Garden Club of Virginia will make haste to complete their plans. So far as they have been carried out, every effort has been made to keep the interpretation of the plan true to scale, dignified and spacious, following as closely as possible the traditions of the second half of the 18th Century.

What a difference the present picture presents in comparison with the first made in 1929, by a young lier sent to take General Lee's birthplace, who mistook a local cabin for Stratford and excused himself by saying he never heard General Lee was born in a big house. He supposed he was born in a cabin! To refute such careless impressions, added zest to our undertaking for we knew that great men planned and built these gardens and perhaps greater men walked in them and drew inspiration to carry on the traditions of "noblesse oblige".

During the past year, investigations of the grounds west of the mansion have been made possible by generous gifts to the Foundation, resulting in some interesting discoveries. The Orangery foundations have been identified on the north side of this area, with ample ground for frames, hot-beds, other activities of the potting garden, where also, tub plants could be conditioned, and the propagation of plants needed for food and decoration for so large a mansion, could be carried on. In time this area will constitute a proper balance for the flower garden to the east of the mansion, and will represent more nearly its original surroundings.

It is unbelievable that there were no other gardens besides those already discovered, else how could the seventeen dozen French Artichoke slips sent one spring morning, by Col. Landon Carter of Sabine Hall, have been taken so easily into their limited kitchen garden's domestic economy?

The family enjoying this confort and beauty had profound love of the land and a passion for growing things, which brings them very near to us moderns. Who can read of General Washington's dismay when interrupted in his tree planting to receive visitors, and later records in his Diary, "The trees heeled in are quite dry and promise little hope of recovery." without pangs of sympathy. Human interest of this sort, makes Garden restoration so worth while and Stratford presents many moments to be remembered with greater opportunities ever beckoning ahead.

The Confederate Ironclad "Virginia"

Continued from page 13

likely have been broken, and the fears felt by President Lincoln's Cabinet, which convened after the news of the destruction of the "Cumberland" and "Congress" reached Washington, might have been realized. "The most frightened man on that gloomy day", wrote Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, in his diary, "the most so I think of any during the Rebellion, was the Secretary of War. He was at times almost frantic, and as he walked the room with his eyes fixed on me, I saw well the estimation in which he held me with my unmoved and unexcited manner and conversation. The Merrimac, he said, would destroy every vessel in the service, could lay every city on the coast under contribution, could take Fortress Monroe; McClellan's mistaken purpose to advance by the Peninsula must be abandoned, and Burnside would inevitably be captured. Likely the first

ovement of the "Merrimac" would be to come up
ie Potomac and disperse Congress, destroy the
apitol and public buildings; or she might go to
ew York and Boston and destroy those cities, or
vy from them contributions to carry on the war.
oth he (Lincoln) and Stanton went repeatedly to
ie window and looked down the Potomac—the
iew being uninterrupted for miles—to see if the
Merrimac" was not coming to Washington".

APPOMATTOX

Continued from page 26

the other married Mary Parke Custis, and
oth went to live on the Potomac in another Vir-
inia county, again on approximately adjoining
states. Both became the military leaders of the
auses they respectively represented; and, finally,
ee accepted the presidency of a college endowed
y Washington, which, after Lee's death, became
Vashington and Lee University.

With the Divisions

Continued from page 37

Through her contacts with the United Daughters
f the Confederacy, Daughters of the American Revolution,
olonial Dames, Woman's Clubs of America, Pen Woman's
he Huguenot Society and other organizations she has a
ide and advantageous acquaintance throughout Virginia
nd the South, which will be extremely valuable to her in
his position. Mrs. Flournoy is an author of note, having
aken many prizes for essays on the Confederacy and other
ubjects and is an attractive and talented speaker.

MEMORIALS

NORTH CAROLINA—Mrs. William Stanley Bernard, of
hapel Hill, Pres. North Carolina Division, died Wednes-
ay, May 29th, following a short illness.

GEORGIA—Mrs. Jennie D. Reynolds, President of the
Valter A. Clark Chapter U. D. C. since 1910, passed away
t her home in Hephzibah, Georgia, February 6th. 1935,
fter an extended illness.

WASHINGTON—The Robert E. Lee Chapter U. D. C.
nourn the loss of four departed members during the past
ear. Miss M. A. Nowlin, Mrs. Florence Horn, Mrs. W.
. Gibbs during September and on February 21st. 1935.
Mrs. Florence Harris Norton passed away after a short ill-
ess. She is survived by one daughter, Grace and two sons,
alph of New York and Earnest of Seattle.

TENNESSEE—Mrs. Johnie Berry Cates Foute passed
way at her home on Tallequah Farm, Niles Ferry, on the
Little Tennessee River, March 23rd. 1935. She was born
t Sunny Hill, Maryville, Tenn, daughter of Dr. John W.
Cates, surgeon in the Confederate army and his wife, Mary
Brabson Cates. She was charter member of the Capt. W.
. C. Hannum Chapter U. D. C. Memorial services were
eld for their beloved member at the May meeting of the
hapter.

VIRGINIA—Miss Emily Adele Corling born Oct. 22nd
875 Petersburg, Virginia. She was a mission worker for
Fulton Presbyterian church, Richmond, for 16 years. Char-
er member of Kirkwood Otey Chapter U. D. C. Transfered
o Richmond Chapter in 1900. Member Commonwealth
Chapter D. A. R. and a Virginia Colonial Dame. Died
February 26th, 1935.

TENNESSEE—General Charles A. Desaussure, aged 82, died May 3rd, 1935 at his home in Memphis, Tenn. of heart trouble. He was former Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. Since the War Between the States, he had been connected with various railroad interests in Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia. He was born in Beufort District, South Carolina and descended from a long notable line of French ancestry.

KENTUCKY—Z. T. Alexander Carlisle, Kentucky, Nicholas county, died April 9, 1935, at his home; member Morgan's Men of Co. F. 9th Ky. Cavalry. Survived by his wife Mrs. Elzira Scott Alexander to whom he had been married 67 years; one sister Mrs. Mary A. Lipscomb, Paris, Ky; four children: William, Edward and Ben Alexander and Miss Ellen Taylor Alexander. 7 grand chidren and three great-grand children.

Virginia Capitals

Continued from page 11

rible capitol disaster.

Richmond history during 1861-1865 is sacred to all who revere the Confederate tradition. Years of warfare—unforgettable battles. From Seven Pines to Petersburg, a great and good man, Robert E. Lee, led his brave troops on. Victory after victory he won until the gaps in his depleted army could no longer be filled. The City was evacuated and burned on April 2-3, 1865.

Richmond today is a monument to the courage, bravery and fortitude not only of her defenders but to those who dwelt within her borders. The war at last over, Richmond still suffered. Almost every necessity of life was lacking, and in addition to this she was forced to submit to military rule. Here is to be seen striking evidence of the City's loving remembrance of her heroic defenders. President Davis' home has been converted into a Museum, unique in all the world. Old St. Paul's Church where both Lee and Davis worshipped is a shrine; the Old Soldiers Home and Battle Abbey are eloquent of a day that is gone; and the statues of Stuart, Lee, Davis, Jackson and Maury on Monument Ave., are some of the most famous in America. More than any other one spot in the South, the room in Battle Abbey whose murals depict the poignant scenes and the most beloved heroes of the War Between the States, embodies the spirit, the courage and the undying faith of the Confederacy.

While Richmond is a treasure-house of history and romance, she does not live altogether in the past. There is evidence on every hand of her industrial, commercial, and cultural and financial development.

"A brave, smiling city like Paris, a charming city like Washington, a city rising like Rome on seven hills—that's Richmond. Wide, smooth thoroughfares, fluted white pillars, paneled doors and brass knockers,—that's Richmond. Wide shaven lawns dotted with tea tables around an ultra-modern country club,—that's Richmond. Drooping branches shading the tombs of two Presidents of the United States and of the only President of the Confederacy, in old Hollywood,—That's Richmond. Progress and prosperity, tradition and triumph culture and courtesy, learning and leisure and loving kindness, that's Richmond."

Virginia Battle Parks

Continued from page 19

along the opposing lines of earthworks for a long distance and affords the visitor an opportunity to understand how warfare was carried on seven decades ago. Some of the fortifications have been admirably parked. This park, in conjunction with the famous Crater and the tunnels, is exceedingly interesting.

The Richmond park is a state property, though a bill has been introduced in Congress to transfer it to the federal government. About fifteen years ago citizens of Richmond organized a park association and raised money to purchase land. Property was acquired on the battlefields of Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill and Fort Harrison. The highway commission built the Battlefield Park Route, connecting all of these battlefields and enabling visitors to visit them with ease and pleasure. The Conservation and Development Commission erected a number of historical markers on the road and dedicated the park at the Confederate Reunion of 1932, the seventieth anniversary of the Seven Day's Battles around Richmond.

When the CCC camps were established, the Conservation and Development Commission secured a camp and developed Fort Harrison Old Harbor and Malvern Hill. It is a pleasure and an inspiration to visit this area and see the massive fortifications which still exist after more than seventy years of rain and wind. These defenses were the most elaborate field fortifications ever erected prior to the World War and revolutionized warfare. Before that time fortifications had been thrown up in sieges but not by armies in motion.

It is possible that a military park will be established at Appomattox, as a bill has been introduced in Congress for that purpose. Manassas may also be developed in the near future. The Manassas battlefield association owns land on the famous Henry Hill where Jackson received in a baptismal fire his name of "Stonewall".

The Conservation and Development Commission of which the Honorable Wilbur C. Hall is chairman, has done much work in surveying battlefields and has sought to awaken the people of the state to the importance of preserving memorials of the War between the States. Our people have been too careless in this respect, destroying many beautiful fortifications that would be of great interest if existing now. They should be informed of the value of these works, both historically and economically, so that the wastage may stop. The United Daughters of the Confederacy could aid greatly in establishing a sentiment against the destruction of any of the relics of our history, every day of more value to us.

It is possible that in a few years travelers will be able to go from a park at Manassas on to Fredericksburg, Richmond, and to Petersburg; from Petersburg to Sailor's Creek and Appomattox, and thence over the mountains to Cross Keys, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Kernstown and Winchester, finding everywhere beautifully parked areas with markers giving full information of military movements and, perhaps, panoramas showing the battles as they were. If so, Virginia will present to visitors one of the most interesting series of parks in the whole world. This development will be due, in the main, to the work of the National Park Service under the energetic and far-seeing control of Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Director Cammerer. The State Conservation and Development Commission, which has worked on several of the battlefields and made careful studies of them, as well as administering the Richmond battlefield park, has also done much to push this important phase of historical work. Of the hundreds of thousands of visitors to our state each year, an appreciable portion come to see the battle fields of the War Between the States, now in process of being so carefully developed and beautifully parked.

Virginia's Ruin and Recovery

Continued from page 6

been destroyed by disaster, either for individuals or or Southern people. On the contrary, the tattered veteran who watched the sleek and well-fed Union soldiers patrol the streets of his town felt a definite superiority to them. More than that, the average Southerner believed that nothing ahead of him could be as bad as the struggle through which he had passed. Recovery, in a word, had been assured in the heart of Southern men even before their cause had been overwhelmed.

Southern women were like-minded. They had endured the war itself with a prayerful heroism worthy of their pioneer grandmothers, and they faced the reconstruction without repining. Had not they learned to endure hardship? What terror could its continuance hold for them now that their men no longer were exposed to battle? So reasoned the women of Virginia in 1865. They did not contrast the post-war years with those halcyon times that had preceded the struggle: their comparison of 1865-70 with the war itself and, for that reason, was hopeful.

The morale both of men and of women was sustained and exalted by General Lee. His military leadership had been for three years the hope of the South. Prhaps his ability as a soldier had prolonged the conflict. His greatest achievement in arms was however, of a value less enduring than his daily life after Appomattox. His own face was turned to the future; his lips were sealed on any discussion of the past. He deplored bitterness and encouraged industry. His ideal was that every man should take such employment as he could find, should qualify himself to participate in the government, and should work with all his energy for the economic, the moral and the cultural restoration of Virginia. His message to the younger generation was summarized in his answer to the young girl who protested that there was nothing "poor Virginians" could do. "You can work for Virginia," he replied, "to build her up again, to make her great again. You can teach your children to love and cherish her."

It seemed to General Lee that farming offered the average Virginian the best immediate employ-

ment at the same time that it would afford subsistence. Had he not been chosen to the presidency of Washington College, General Lee would himself have purchased a farm in Orange county and would have ended his days as a planter. He rejoiced at each report of an old soldier's triumph in the battle with stubborn soil. Every instance of disciplined acceptance of the hard realities of life won his commendation. His delight was manifest some one told him that Major Giles B. Cook of his own staff had accepted an humble position with an express company and under a man whom the major outranked in the army.

Sustained morale, General Lee's advice and the faithful tillage of the bloody soil of old Virginia were responsible for the state's economic recovery in manufactures as well as in agriculture itself. For in 1865 the states of the dead Confederacy, and only those states, could supply two commodities that the world much desired—cotton and tobacco. The lower South quickly planted the cotton New England and Lancashire were eager to buy. In a few years, those Southern states began to spin and to weave the cotton they grew, and soon they were entering on a new idustrialism. In Virginia, the crutch of crippled industry was a tobacco-stick. It was with the "delectable weed" that the people bought their economic reedom after Appomattox, The season of 1865 was exceptionally good for tobacco, and prices were high. In some parts of the state, the worst was definitely over within a year after the collapse of the Confederacy. Full recovery did not come and was not expected to come quickly. Sane men did not expect government to make good their losses or by waving a wand to undo the consequences of a hard war. Patience was required and with patience more work in the tobacco fields. Everywhere in the tobacco belt small factories began to spring up, and with the coming of the cigarette, Virginia manufactures advanced. For forty years nearly every considerable new fortune in Virginia grew of the tobacco industry, in one or another of its forms. The few exceptions were of families that grew rich from banking from speculation, from specialized manufactures, or from the wise purchase of real estate.

Tobacco and cotton no longer promise indefinite agricultural expansion for the South. Their market may be curtailed, rather than enlarged. Agriculture itself may be compelled to undergo many adjustments as a result of the new economic war. Serious as these adjustments may be, their evil potentialities will be reduced just in proportion to the measure of courage with which they are faced. If the spirit of the grandchildren in 1935 is that of the grandparents in 1865, history will repeat itself in a richer recovery and a happier society.

MARY D. CARTER

Continued from page 24

general in the field, she first strikes into your most vital parts. She will maneuver you from one position to another, and by consecutive strokes and counter-strokes, she at last convinces you by her exquisite presentation of the truth in a decided and final manner. You joyfully, deliciously take the whole as the cerelity of her great knowledge began its onflow. She crystalizes your spirit and attention, holds you spell-bound until the end. Yet, beneath all this you will find a compelling piety of goodness, piety that breathes God, talks God, and worships God, not languidly, but with an enthusiastic flash of energy with a solid determination, with zeal and orthodoxy. You will find manifestations of God in everything she does.

The South is endowed with many rich and embellishing gifts. Its chivalrous, refined, cultured womanhood encircles its greatness and guards its great heritage for generations yet unknown. It lends charm to its already piquant character. Here you will find a eople, high spirited, governed entirely by their intellect and fear of God, and endowed with those substantial qualities which make a race, especially womanhood, attractive and loved with a perfect devotion by all.

Virginia Women During the War

Continued from page 20

She describes meeting a plain woman in a store one day, who was buying grey cloth to make up for her husband, who though fifty-four years old, was "gwine in the army," because, she said, her three sons were already in service, but her husband was well and hearty and ought to do something for his country. She quotes him as saying: "The country wants men; I wonder if I could stand marching; I've a great mind to try." But she advised him to drive a wagon in the place of a young man who could then fight. On being asked if she wanted her sons to go, she replied: "Want 'em yes, if they hadn't agone they shouldn't a-staid whar I was; they wanted to go, my sons did." On another occasion she told Mrs. McGuire "I never shed a tear for the old man, nor for the boys neither, and I aint agwine to. Them Yankees must not come anigh Richmond; if they does I will fight them myself. The women must fight, for they shan't cross Mayo's bridge; they shan't git to Richmond."

Mrs. McGuire writes of flour being three hundred dollars a barrel, eight dollars per pound for bacon and fifteen dollars for butter. To half sole a pair of shoes cost ten dollars. She tells of women making "gaiters" from canvas, which had once served as the sail on a ship. The shoes are cut by a shoemaker, costing the sum of fifty dollars. They are then stiched and bound by the ladies soled by a shoemaker blackened with material used to blacken guns in the Navy. Women of every class denied themselves meat and other foods that could be sent to the soldiers. They gave all blankets possible to the men, and then handsome carpets and curtains were cut up and sent in.

The "Ladies Defense Association" formed in Richmond was for the object of building a man-of-war, clad in shot-proof armor. These women gave their jewels and plate and precious heirlooms. They asked for contributions of iron-ralings, and scrap-iron, old plows, all to be put in the furnace of the Tredegar Iron Works and turned into shot and shell. Thus was the Richmond completed in 1862 and pronounced an excellent ship.

But Virginia women, everywhere, in homes

and in hospitals, rendered their greatest service perhaps as nurses. When surgeons in Richmond and other towns found it impossible to dress all of the wounds, the women entered into this work and toiled from morning until night. They took delicacies to the sufferers, and held the light for many departing souls. Famous among the Richmond nurses was Miss Deborah Couch, held in awe by all beginners.

A veritable Florence Nightingale was Captain Sally Tompkins, of Richmond. While yet a very young woman Miss Tompkins used her ample means to establish a private hospital in her city, and devoted her time to nursing the soldiers here, free of any compensation. As abuses arose in some of the private hospitals, General Lee ordered all of them closed, except this one; but in order to keep this open it had to be brought under government control. To do so General Lee ordered a commission as Captain in the Confedrate Army to be bestowed upon Miss Sally Tompkins. She conducted the hospital as before, paying all expenses out of her private purse, thus impoverishing herself; for when she died fifty years later she was the "guest" of the Home for Needy Confederate Women at Richmond. One of the papers of that city said of her: "She was more than eighty years of age, and she was shrunken and bent and piteously feeble. But to those who know her history, she passed with fluttering banner, still lifted high, all armored and panoplied in bravery and beauty. So might a Joan of Arc have passed."

Thus did Virginia women give themselves and their all to the Confederacy. No wonder that Sherman said of Southern women: "The men would have given up long ago but for you."

One is reminded of the scene at Waterloo, when fighting was hardest, and Hill turned to Welling ton and asked: "What orders do you leave us, my Lord, if you are killed?" "Do as I am doing," he replied, "Remember old England." And well it was for old England that behind the Iron Duke was a wall of iron men. And well it was for the Confederacy that behind her wall of superb fighting men stood a wall of dauntless women, whose faith never faltered.

Lee Chapel---Shrine of the South

Continued from page 22

such beautiful phrases and poetic fantasies as only that silver tongued orator of Virginia had at his command. It was a day never to be forgotten in Virginia.

The chapel has stood through these years as a memorial to General Lee and his great work at Washington and Lee University and has undergone but few changes. In recent years it has been fireproofed and an iron grating placed at the entrance to the tomb through which it may be viewed by the visitors to the chapel.

The room which General Lee used as his office while president of the college is as he left it on that morning 67 years ago when he was taken ill. In it are his books, his desk his chair, and so many things so intimately associated with him that only a sordid soul must be he who could view them, without feeling that spiritual uplift that comes from the contemplation of a great soul.

The room adjoining has been fitted as a museum and in it are many relics of the Lee and Washington families which are of great interest. Within the chapel itself hangs the priceless Mount Vernon portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart and another by Charles Wilson Peal. The latter is in the British Uniform of a Colonel of the Colonial Army. Another portrait by Peal is that of Lafayette, which is said to have been presented by that gallant Frenchman to Washington. These were gifts of General Lee's son, Custis Lee when he was president of the college. There are also portraits of Jefferson Marshall and other men of distinction, who have had a part in making the history of the country.

But the greatness of the chapel lies not in its priceless possessions, nor in these relics of bygone days. That this is the last resting place of that Christian Soldier and gentleman of Virginia, Robert Edward Lee transcends them all. Many pilgrims wend their way to the little chapel to do him reverence. Many have paused to do homage to his lofty character and matchless fame. Many have laid garlands at the feet of his tomb. But when the true Southerner enters this Holy of Holies the voice grows mute, and the eye misty, with tears and he feels he need must kneel and pray before he pours from his chalice his best gift, the gift of love. And as he stands and drinks in the exquisite lovliness of that majestic figure he may fancy he can hear the echo of the voice of John W. Daniel which comes ringing down the corridor of Time His sword beneath him is sheathed forever. But honor's seal is on his breast and the peace that passeth all understanding descends upon him.. Truly the heart of the South beats at Lee Chapel in Lexington.

In 1919 The Virginia Division United Daughters of the Confederacy accepted the invitation of Dr. Henry Louis Smith, then president of Washington and Lee university, to place a custodian at this sacred shrine and Mrs. Charles B. Tate was selected to fill this high office.

The division immediately began its plans to raise an endowment fund for this purpose whch were successful, and through this means a custodian has been at the Chapel and Mausoleum for the past sixteen years.

The death of Mrs. Tate occurred while she was custodian, and Mrs. A. S. Edwards of Surry became her successor and continued her duties until she found it necessary to give up the work. She was followed by Mrs. Mildred Lee Francis of Norfolk a niece of General Lee, whose ill health forced her resignation. Miss Virginia Stuart of Lexington then filled the position until her death in the early spring of this year. Mrs. Willam Cabell Flournoy of Lexington was then selected to fill the unexpired term of Miss Stuart assuming her duties June 1.

The chapel in recent years has been made fireproof. The interior has also been renovated, the General U. D. C. graciously allowing a fund which had previously been raised for the enlargement of the chapel to assist in this project.

NORVAL CRAGS CLUB

The Ideal Place to Spend Your Summer

Quiet---Comfort
Scenic Grandeur

Norvale Crags are 3413 feet above sea level on the very top of the Blue Ridge Mountains 7 miles south of Galax, where Virginia and North Carolina meet on the Sky Line Drive.

The air is pure with no chance of contamination from any source. The pure mountain water is another body builder and system tonic. The Appalachian Trail borders the Crags.

Comfortable rooms in Club House or cottages. Shower baths.

Write for prices.

THE NORVAL CRAGS ESTATE

GALAX, VIRGINIA

SEND YOUR DAUGHTER TO

MARION JUNIOR COLLEGE

A School for Girls, Marion, Virginia

Founded 1873 by a Confederate Soldier

The present head of this Institution is the son of a Confederate Soldier

IDEAL LOCATION. In the "Heart of the Mountain Empire" in beautiful Southwestern Virginia, on the N. & W. R. R. and the Lee Highway, 2,250 feet above the sea.

HEALTH RECORD UNSURPASSED. Climate free from extreme of cold and heat. No malarial germs or miasmic poisons pollute the atmosphere. Pure mountain air and water invigorate like a tonic.

THE COURSES OFFERED are four years of high school and two years of college work with specials, and a teacher training course with practice teaching under a critic teacher.

A FULL FACULTY combining university preparation with successful experience, insures thorough instruction in all departments.

ACCREDITED by the State Board of Education of Virginia. Member American Association of Junior Colleges. Member Association of Virginia Colleges. Credits are readily accepted by leading colleges and universities.

THE CHIEF OBJECTIVE is to train girls for life service by giving them a well-rounded education in a cultural Christian environment.

For Information Address: REV. E. H. COPENHAVER, D. D., Pres.; Marion, Va.

Founded 1749 Chartered 1782

Washington and Lee University

Endowed by Washington, 1796
Under Presidency of Lee, 1865-70

Full courses in the College of Arts and Sciences, in Commerce, in Applied Science, and in Law. Special program of work in pre-medical and pre-legal instruction and in Journalism

For Catalogue, address

THE REGISTRAR
Washington and Lee University
Lexington, Virginia